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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,134—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.*	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
					SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
‡	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1894.

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DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain Keyzar, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 9th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 9th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1894. Agents.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 2nd August, 1894. Agents.

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Twill	10 12	12 0	Twill	9 0	10 0
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Special Twill Silk	20 0	22 8	Special Silk	23 0	25 0
Superior Silk with Silver Mounts	24 0	27 0	Superior Silk and Silver Mounts	30 0	34 0

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Gents'	6 0	6 12	Ladies'	5 0	5 10

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In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

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FOR AUGUST, 1894.

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2. Form of Contract may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd August, 1894.

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	Per 100 Rs.	a.	
No. 1	4	0	
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Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

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and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Roa

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REQUIRED, for the Mofussil, Experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, for making Drawings and Estimates in connection with Machinery. Apply to "R," care of this Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDINGS NO. 77, AT MAZAGON ROAD, AND NOS. 1 & 3, AT MATARPAKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the buildings No 77, at Mazagon Road, and Nos 1 and 3, at Matarpakhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 3, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed room furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, rich 8 to 12 light gas chandeliers and argand lamps, hall pier glasses, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, mechanical table ornaments and figures, ice box, cottage pianoforte by Fred. Delzman and Sons, London, American iron safe, English-made gent's saddle, and banjo, strong built landau, &c., the property of H. E. Hajee Mirza Hosain Khan, Consul-General for Persia, deceased.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 4 CASES OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ramkishen Sreenaraen, Cawnpore—

FCW 53411-12—2 cases each 63 pieces 25-25¼" sousi stripe prints 6183¼ yards.

54226-27—2 cases, each 60 pieces 33" girder stripe prints, 6494 yards.

SALE OF THREE CASES GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ranchordas Valji—

ZA EWJ RM—404 1 case 22 pieces double-bordered gold flowered grenadiness, 45", 672 ⅝ yards.

On account and at the risk of Makhanlal Brijlanglal—

ZA 16-MB RM—557 1 case 40 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 43-44", 1,582 yards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Z. Ahmedbhai—

ZA PPD RM—804 1 case 30 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 42-44". 1,036 7-8 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 lot of band instruments consisting of piccolo, cornet, bass, trumpet, horn, flute, clarionet, drum, tamborine, saxhorn, &c.

An invoice of fancy ruby green pink, flower vases, and centre pieces, decanters, jewel boxes, centre pieces, card baskets, etc. The property of a gentleman—Consisting of chest of drawyers, glass cupboard, cushioned sofas, chairs, marble table and teapoys, carpets, cabinet teapoys, dining table, chairs, etc.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
10 boxes fancy trimming.
6 boxes black cream and white veiling.

By order of Mr. Carl Walloch, and on account and at the risk of Caturbhoy Lookmanjee—
C 874 W 1-10—10 bales 500 reams white tissue paper.
On account and at the risk of Abdul Kayoom Tyebally—
C 887 W 11-15—5 bales 250 reams white tissue paper.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Peninsular—
515—10-12—3 cases each 40 tins Killer's confectionery.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamball and Co.—
2,000—S G M—2215—1 case 60 doz. glass bangles.
170—S G M—5932—1 case 9 doz. blankets.

AT 2 P.M.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built light victoria.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED MARCELINES.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Seewaram Mirzamull, silk merchant, Cawnpore—

910—5007-5075—2 cases coloured marcelines.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 3, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noorudin Mahomedally—

D B 287 & Co. } 14-16—3 cases paper.

35 cases very old special * * * Scotch Whiskey.

AT 1-30 P.M.

Also an Invoice of gentlemen. new hunting saddles with bridle complete.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, aged, quiet in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 nearly new victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 chesnut C. B. pony, about 13·2, goes in harness and saddle.
1 English-built Stanhope phaeton in good order.
1 Four-seated open carriage.
1 Bay waler mare, rising 6 years, goes in harness.
1 strong second-hand landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD., STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old can and drums, farriers' rasps and files, horse shoes, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Neuburg and Co.'s shop, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture of the latest design (made to special order), best electro-plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, beautiful satsuma and Kaga vases, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, real Brussels carpets, a firstrate musical box playing 6 tunes, very handsome Parian, marble and alabaster figures, &c, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At Meadow Street, Fort,
On SATURDAY, the 18th Instant,
The Property of a Gentleman,
Proceeded Up-country.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 3, 1894.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE, will be held in the University Hall, at 5-30 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 3rd Instant.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HURKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
DINSHA E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.
Bombay, 1st August, 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

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NOTICE TO PAPER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are to be received by the President of the Committee for Making Purchases for the Baroda Government, on or before 20th August, 1894, 12 o'clock Noon (Madras time).

2. In the event of no suitable Tenders, a Public Auction will be held at the Senapati's Office the same day.

3. Sample Books, Tender form, and all other information can be had from the Undersigned during Office hours on payment of Twelve Annas British Indian Currency.

K. M. JOGLEKAR, M.A.,
Superintendent.
Government Printing Press, Baroda, 28th July, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 20.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time), for BOAT TONNAGE, &c., on the 10th August, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Particulars.	Estimated Quantities.	Remarks.
Boat Tonnage, &c., at Bombay.	As Provided for in the Schedule.	

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
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Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To read the letter addressed to Shareholders by Messrs. A. John and Co., on the subject of issuing new Debentures at 6 per cent. in place of the Old ones at 8 per cent., and to decide thereon.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To fix the Chairman's remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 27th July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next. Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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Reserve Fund....................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Justice Telang Memorial Fund Committee, Adjourned Meeting, University Library, 5-30 p.m.

Muses at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. The Kathiawar Team, 11 a.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Stolzenfels entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Brahmani yesterday; the steamer Tanjore left it yesterday.

Rugby Football.—There will be no game this evening.

Y. M. C. A.—Apollo Bunder.—At 8-30, this evening, a paper will be read by Mr. F. H. O. Sherman, entitled "The Ground Plan of our Belief."

The Telang Memorial Fund.—An adjourned meeting of the Telang Memorial Fund committee will be held, in the University Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

The Poor Boys' Seminary.—The secretary gratefully acknowledges Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.'s generous contribution of Rs. 100 to the Seminary.

Y. W. C. T. U.—A temperance social and musica entertainment will be held, on Saturday, 4th August at 8 p.m., at Mrs. Leech's house, Victoria Road Byculla. All are cordially invited, gentlemen included

Reported Theft at Colaba.—Lieut. G. Thatcher, B. A., Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 285, in currency notes and cash, from his room, during Tuesday night. A soldier is suspected of having committed the theft.

Presentation.—Mr. Janardan Hiraji Patel has been entertained and presented with an address, at the Victoria Gardens, by the members of the Byculla Social Club, to commemorate his having been created a Justice of the Peace by the Government of Bombay.

Street Accident.—Marooti Nathiaba, aged twenty-five years, was, on Wednesday evening, accidentally knocked down by a horse ridden by a boy, named Shewdas Dossa, and received a slight injury to his head. The injured man was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and sent home. The boy was thrown from his horse, but escaped unhurt.

Theft at the Methodist E. C. Girls' School.—The lady superintendent of the Methodist E. C. Girls' School, Mazagon, reported to the police, on Tuesday evening, the theft of Rs. 170, in currency notes, from the drawer of her writing table. It appears that complainant had Rs. 400 in currency notes in her drawer, on the 1st July, and on making up her accounts on the 31st July, discovered that she was short of Rs. 170. The houses of suspected persons were searched, but nothing was recovered.

Burglary at Chowpatty.—Keaja Lowji, a firewood merchant, residing at Chowpatty Road, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into by removing some bamboo laths at the rear, and two *sarees*, valued at Rs. 30, a coat valued at Rs. 9, a choli worth Rs. 4, and a wooden box containing fifty-two pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 26, were stolen. The latter property was left with the complainant for safe custody by a Parsee, named Merwanji Pestonji, about six months ago. The box was found lying broken open at the back of the complainant's shop, with fifty-two pieces of wearing apparel in it.

Burning Clothes.—On Wednesday morning, a bundle containing a hundred pieces of wearing apparel, which was placed on a table in a room, occupied by a dhobie, named Essa Mudarbux, at Nagpada Cross Lane, was seen to be on fire by a neighbour, who raised an alarm. A number of neighbours rushed in and put out the flames, but not before most of the clothes were destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100. The outbreak is supposed to have been caused by the wick of a small kerosine oil lamp having fallen on the bundle sometime during the night.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Militaire	Thome.
Overture	Medusa	Elliot.
Valse	Sweet Vows	Roeder.
Barcarolle	Caracte istique	Conterno.
Selection	Coster Songs	Chevalier.
Polka	Run Wild	Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Another Widow Re-Marriage in the Bania Community.—A correspondent writes:—Bai Munchabai, widow of the late Damoder Lukhmidas, of Nadiad, and daughter of Mr. Dipchund Gopalji, also of Nadiad, was married, yesterday evening, at the Widow Marriage Hall, of Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, to Mr. Maganlal Dhunjibhai Sariaya, also of Nadiad, in the presence of an influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The marriage ceremony was performed by Brahmin priests according to the Hindu Shastras. Bai Munchabai, who is about twenty-five years of age, belongs to the Visha Modh Bania community; while Mr. Maganlal, who is about twenty-eight years old, belongs to the Visha Khadayta Bania community. So in the present instance, side by side with the important reform of widow re-marriage, another equally important reform has taken place, viz., that of the intermarriage between persons of the two different sections of the same caste, amongst whom, though inter-dining is allowed, inter-marriages are prohibited by the long-established custom. Amongst those present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand, Mr. Gokuldas Kaliandas Parekh, Shet Lukhmidas Khimji, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Mr. Sitaram Dhak Waslieker, Mr. Jehangir Behramji Murzban, Shet Lukhimidass Bhimji, Mr. Harilal Mansukhram, and Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETARY VS. JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

The John Connon boys had only themselves to blame for losing the match against the Proprietary School, for with the nervousness common to all schoolboys they decided to send their opponents in to bat on winning the toss. The Parsee boys made a bad start on the slow wickets of the Cooperage, accustomed as they are to the fast and bumpy wickets on the Esplanade. No one except Driver offered any resistance to the bowling of Pearson and Jones, and when Driver was out for 18, the score stood at 38 for 8 wickets. Then, assisted by some luck, the two remaining batsmen, Screwala and Panthaky, hit up ten runs each, ultimately bringing up the total to 64, of which 8 were extras. The John Connon boys on going in to bat made a good commencement, Jolly 14, Talyarkhan 12, and Jones and Walke 10 each, helped to bring 53 on the board for 8 wickets, but the last wicket only added one run, and the total was 10 short of their opponents. On going in to field again they seemed to tire, and the Parsee boys took advantage of it to score some fifty runs for two wickets only, Dustoor being not out for 27. In the first innings Pearson took 4 wickets for 19 runs and Jones 5 for 22. For the Proprietarians, Mody 5 for 19 and Pathari 4 for 19 were the most successful bowlers.

J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE VS. BYCULLA SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played, on Wednesday last, on the Esplanade, and resulted in an easy win for the Orphanage boys, who outplayed their opponents at all points. On going in to bat first the Scottish High School boys could only run up 36 runs against the good bowling and fielding of the Orphanage boys for whom Langrana took five wickets for 13 runs and Chapgar five for 15. John Brennen was the only boy to offer any resistance to this attack, and obtained 14 runs. The attack of the Scottish boys proved so feeble, that the Orphans were able to run up a score of 109 runs for the loss of but three wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Langrana was again conspicuous, this time with the bat, scoring 50 not out. He was ably assisted by Wadia, who obtained 42. The second venture of the Byculla boys was even worse than the first, as they managed to secure only 31 runs. Langrana took three wickets for 11 runs and Chapgar five for 15. The Scottish School boys did not seem to have had any practice together as a team, and lacked discipline, no one seeming to know where his proper place was in the field. The cricket shown by the Orphanage boys took everybody by surprise, as much was not expected from them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. KATHIAWAR.

The team to represent the Bombay Gymkhana against Kathiawar to-day (Friday) and to-morrow will consist of the following:—Captain Smith, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Brooks, Mr. St. Paul, Mr. Greig, Mr. Hancock, Captain Wright, Captain Benson, Mr. Creagh, and Mr. Beaumont. Play to commence at 12 sharp, each day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsi presiding.

RESIGNATION OF A COUNCILLOR.

On the motion of Mr. Unwalla, seconded by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, it was resolved to record letter to the Secretary, dated 28th June, 1894, from Mr. J. F. Fernandez, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 23rd July, 1894, from Mr. George Cotton, asking the approval of the Corporation of his absence from meetings until the middle of November next as he was proceeding to Europe.

The leave was granted.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, dated 13th July, 1894, from the chairman, House-Connections Committee, communicating the following resolution of the Committee passed on the 6th idem:—

"That, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution of the 5th instant, and the Commissioner's letter forwarded therewith, the Committee beg to inform the Corporation that they (the Committee) have been diligent in carrying out the important duties entrusted to them, and they, in endeavouring to expedite the submission of their report, beg to add that no discourtesy was intended by merely recording the Corporation's Resolution of 14th May last, and the Commissioner's letter of 10th April, 1894."

It was resolved to record the above communication.

LIGHTING OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 11th July, 1894, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, dated 6th ultimo, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their resolution, dated 1st February last, and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 700 per mensem, from 1st August up to the end of the current financial year, for the cost of establishment, coal, &c., for lighting the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices with electricity. The cost, Rs. 4,900, being met, Rs. 3,903, from savings in the grant for lighting the markets by gas, and Rs. 997, from surplus cash balance."

The necessary sanction was given.

THE DRAINAGE OF CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND PAREL.

The Standing Committee reported that, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Drainage Engineer on special duty, they had carefully considered the plans, specifications, and estimates of the cost of constructing a storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road. It had been designed so as to provide for the carrying off of storm-water equal to a fall of one inch per hour on an area of about fourteen acres, which may be taken as sufficient for all ordinary purpose. It is intended that the drain shall start from the Fitzgerald Lamp near the Money School, and pass along the Cruickshank Road, discharging into the surface drain in Hornby Road, completed last year. The new drain will be 2,400 feet in length, and for the first 800 from its commencement will be 1'-6" by 1'-6" in dimension, increasing to 2' by 2' along the next 800' and enlarging to 2' by 2' 3" in the remaining portion. The estimated cost of the work, including manholes and water gullies, complete, is Rs. 27,073. Mr. Walton's estimate of the cost of a drain 6' by 6' on Cruickshank Road, advancing to 11' by 11' at the junction of Frere Road with Fort Street, with outlet into the harbour direct, was Rs. 3,10,000. But as a storm-water drain has been provided in Hornby Road the engineers before-mentioned are of opinion that the smaller drain now proposed will answer all present practical requirements, and that all that it will be necessary to do, at any future day, if it should be found requisite to provide for an increase in the capacity of the drains, will be to construct another drain or to enlarge those that may be existing. Regarding the sewerage of that part of Parel sewerage district, which can be dealt with on the gravitation system, the Committee pointed out that this new work only provides for portions of the sewerage of the northern districts of Bombay, as the greater part of the outlying district, on account of levels, cannot be dealt with on the gravitation system, but will require local pumping of some sort. The only portion of the area comprised within the Parel district, which has yet been sewered, is Parel village and the road running from Government House to Lal Bagh on Parel Road. Even this important portion of the scheme is all but unused on account of the work of the house-connections having been suspended pending the receipt of the report of the Committee of the Corporation, appointed on 30th June, 1892. The area which it is now proposed to sewer on the gravitation system, starts from a point at the western end of Sussex Road, thence running west of Parel Road, and on to the Chinchpokli Railway Station, and thence along the line of Arthur Road past the Gas Works, thence north-west across Currey Road to a point north of the National Mills, where it joins the boundary of the sectional district, thence proceeding east by north to a point to the westward of the new China Mills on the new Sewri Road. From there the boundary runs back southwards, to Kala Chowki Road, thence, westward, to the Chinchpokli Station, and still following the boundary of the sectional district, passes to the south of the Hongkong Mill, and by the north of Connaught Road and Sussex Road to the point first mentioned. This district can be sewered, the Drainage Engineer on special duty reports, on the simple gravitation system with gradients, giving a velocity of at least three feet a second in the sewers when they run full, or half full. It is intended that they shall be wholly of stoneware pipes of the requisite capacity. The total estimate of the whole work amounts to Rs. 81,620, which, together with the sum of Rs. 27,073 for the Cruickshank Road storm-water drain, should be debited to the sum of Rs. 2,86,181-13-6, being the balance of savings which have accrued on the grants for various drainage works already completed.

In presenting the above report the Standing Committee had recommended that sanction be given (1) to the construction of the storm-water drain, at the estimated cost of Rs. 27,073, including 10 per cent. for contingencies. The cost to be debited to the sum of Rs. 2,86,181-13-6, the balance of savings which have accrued on the grants for various drainage works already completed; and (2) to the carrying out of the sewerage in question at the estimated cost of Rs. 81,620, including 15 per cent. for contingencies. The cost to be debited to the balance of savings as above."

The report and the resolution being discussed by the Corporation it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Roughton to accord the necessary sanction.

THE FILTRATION OF THE TULSI WATER.

The Standing Committee presented a report from which we take the following extracts on this subject:—The Standing Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the proposals of the Commissioner for constructing filter-beds over the distributing basin of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and that in order to be in a better position to judge of the merits of the scheme, a sub-committee visited the reservoir and endeavoured to ascertain, to the best of their ability, the advantage to be derived from the proposed extension of the filtration area. Experience, specially that of the past hot season, has shown that, of the three sources of water-supply of the city that derived from the Tulsi Lake, is the one which most requires filtration. The existing filter-beds only cover an area of 5,250 square yards, that is, an area capable of providing for the efficient cleansing of about 2,100,000 gallons per day, and the storage of filtered water is only 9,798,000 gallons, but by constructing 6,040 square yards of additional filter-beds in the existing distributing basin, the storage of filtered water as stated in para. 11 of the Commissioner's letter, will be increased to 15,957,000 gallons, or by 63 per cent., and the entire quantity of water flowing into the reservoir will be efficiently filtered and converted into thoroughly wholesome and potable water before being distributed to the city. The Committee directed their enquiries to the question of the use of polarite as an additional means of securing perfect filtration, and it seemed the more necessary to consider this question, as the opinion has been expressed that by the use of that material, 1,200 gallons per square yard could be filtered in place of the 400 gallons through sand. But polarite, however valuable its qualities in other respects, does not appear to possess this power of cleansing water of suspended vegetable impurities, and the Committee have come to the conclusion that for the present, at any rate, the filters should consist of sand only. Moreover, the water will obviously not pass more rapidly through sand, because it has to pass through polarite afterwards, and it is not possible, whether with or without polarite, to get a higher average rate than about 450 gallons per square yard per day. The addition or otherwise of polarite does not, therefore, supersede the necessity for extending the sand filters, and should be considered quite independently of the latter question. The point which must be clearly borne in mind is that owing to the heavy deposit of vegetable matter in the Tulsi water, the filter material becomes rapidly choked, and that the result of the recorded observations is that 400 gallons per square yard of filter-bed is as much as can be properly filtered in the twenty-four hours. This accords with the opinion of Sir John Fowler who also advised the Corporation to defer the addition of polarite until experience has shown the insufficiency of sand filtration, as it will always be easy at any subsequent period to add polarite, if the Corporation see good reason for doing so. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the proposals now made by the Commissioner be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000, as against the Budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000. This will provide for the construction in the distributing basin of the additional filters required to deal with the whole of the Tulsi supply and for the required alterations and improvements of the existing filters. The work is included in the Budget for the current year under the head of Loan Works, and pending the raising of the requisite sum, the cost can be met by advances from available balances to be adjusted finally against loan funds.

In connection with this the Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee, "that the report of the sub-committee on the subject of filtration of the Tulsi water be approved and adopted, and that the same forwarded to the Corporation as the report of the Standing Committee, and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the construction of filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000, as against the Loan Works Budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000. That, pending the raising of the requisite sum, the cost be met by advances, from available balances to be adjusted finally against loan funds. That copy of this report be also forwarded for the information of the Committee, appointed under the terms of the Corporation's Resolution of 21st May last, to investigate and report on the question of the water-supply."

Mr. Roughton moved the adoption of the report.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred to the committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the whole question of water-supply of the city, and this was carried.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 18th ultimo, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, No. 8907, dated 16th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 2,000, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of repairing the pump rods of the engines at Love Grove Pumping Station, the rods having been injured by the passage of silt through the pumps."

Mr. Roughton moved that necessary sanction be given.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta reminded the Corporation that their responsible officers had told them when the new engines were ordered out that they were all that could be desired and in face of the opinion of those experts the Corporation had to pay for the repairs of the engines on more than one occasion. This showed that it was not safe to rely upon the opinion even of experts, who changed their opinion in a most complacent manner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha said that the silt did not collect from the working of the engines but was due to insufficient precautions being taken. There was a good deal of want of foresight in the matter.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas hoped this was the last time they would be asked to grant sanction to expenditure for repairs of this engines.

The preposition being put to the meeting was carried.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, and applied for by the Commissioner, the Corporation authorized the Commissioner to address Government, with a view to the terms on which the raising of the loan of Rs. 23,25,000, for drainage and other works being so far modified as to allow of the raising of the balance of Rs. 10,25,000, thereof, between 1st July and 31st December, 1895, instead of Rs. 8 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1894, and Rs. 2¼ lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1895, and pending the raising of the said balance of Rs. 10,25,000, the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure, on account of the works included in the loan, being paid for by advances, from surplus loan and other balances, to be adjusted hereafter against the said loan fund.

FALL IN EXCHANGE AFFECTING THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The next business was the consideration of letter to the Secretary, dated 21st ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to (1) an additional grant of Rs. 79,219, for the Colaba sewerage works, consequent on the fall in exchange on England since the contracts were entered into for the supply of machinery and materials for the works; (2) to Rs. 29,219 of this amount being debited proportionately to other sewerage works now in progress or to be undertaken, on account of charges for the preparation of plans and estimates executed by the Colaba establishment; and (3) to Rs. 50,000, being debited to savings in the grants for former drainage works, or to future loan for drainage.

The Corporation also considered the resolution of the Standing Committee on the same subject recommending sanction to the necessary excess of grant, and expressing an opinion, that it would have been advisable for the Commissioner to have referred the question of fixing the rates of exchange to the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta objected to the consideration of the Committee's resolution on the ground that no notice had been given thereof.

. The President overruled the objection.

Mr. Roughton moved that sanction be given for the additional grant. He said that some discussion had taken place at the meeting of the Standing Committee on the subject of fixing the rates of exchange ahead for two years. He had made enquiries at four of the exchange banks in Bombay, if the rates could be fixed ahead for such a long period and the reply was it could not be done. The longest period for which this could be done was six, or at the most, nine months.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta the discussion on the matter was postponed for a week.

NUISANCE AT KARELWADI.

The next business before the meeting was the resolution of the Standing Committee as under:—"That petition to the Standing Committee, dated 6th April, 1894, from Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Katrak and others, and letter to the Secretary, No. 6711, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the petition, be forwarded to the Corporation. That, with a view to mitigate the nuisance caused by the open side-drain near Framji Cowasji Fire Temple at Karelwadi, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,943, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of ovciding the drain in question at the bottom, covering it with dhapas and gratings, and making the necessary arrangements for preventing the escape of gas therefrom into the streets during dry weather, and the admission of storm-water into the drain during the rains. That Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Katrak and others be informed accordingly."

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the recommendations embodied in the resolution of the Committee were adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ANOTHER MILL-HAND STRIKE.

About seventy Mahomedan mill-hands, employed in the weaving department of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Chinchpoogly, and of which Messrs. Vanmalidas J. Shamji and Company are the agents, struck work yesterday morning, on account of not getting their wages in full for the month of June last. It appears that owing to the Bakri-id holiday, the mill was closed on the 14th June last, and was opened on the following day, when the Mahomedan hands did not turn up and remained absent for that day. Consequently, according to rules, the wages for three days were cut off from their pay, which they received on Tuesday. They appeared to be greatly discontented when they found that their wages for two days were forfeited on account of their remaining absent for one day only. However, they left the mill quietly, and on the following day it remained closed on account of a Hindu holiday. Yesterday morning, on the mill being opened, these Mahomedan hands refused to resume their work and collected in the compound. The agent was sent for, and on arrival tried to persuade the men to start work, but they refused to do so, and commenced intimidating the Hindu workmen of the same departments. Seeing that the men had assumed a threatening attitude, and that they would commit some damage, the agent proceeded to Mr. Crummey, the police superintendent, and asked him for help. Mr. Crummey, in company with Inspector Butfoy, went to the mill, and asked the men either to leave the premises or to resume work. They declined to do either. Mr. Crummey, thereupon, telephoned to the Byculla Police Office, and about twenty reserve policemen and a body of sowars were brought on the scene. Notwithstanding the persuasions of the agent, the discontented men remained firmly outside till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. However, after the recess hour, the labourers, on the joint persuasion of Mr. Crummey and the agent, went into their department and commenced working at a quarter to two o'clock. The sowars as well as other policemen then left, but Inspector Butfoy with a few men remained on the spot till evening, and everything passed off quietly.

The 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), which is under orders to proceed to Burma during the coming cold season, in relief of the 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), was in that country from January, 1872, to 1875; again from November, 1885, to May, 1887; also in Assam from November, 1891, to April, 1892. The 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, which is also under orders from Bellary to Burma, to replace the 25th Madras Infantry, was in that country from March, 1866, to December, 1868, and last from May, 1886, to April, 1889.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT INDORE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, July 31.

In honour of the birth of the Prince—the first son of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Highness Maharaja Holkar held a grand children's *fete* at Indore on the 28th of July. Prizes in books, slates, pictures, toys, and *khans* (silk and cotton-cloth for bodices) were distributed among schoolboys and girls, including those of the Mission Schools within the British Residency limits. Sweetmeats were also distributed in several hundredweights, and a special bower was erected for serving cups out of an immense quantity of sweetened milk mixed with saffron to the young ones' hearts content. A large number of swing and merry-go-rounds kept rotating and revolving from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Indian jugglers, rope dancers, gymnasts, acrobats, sword and shield sham fighters, and tricksters of various kinds too numerous to mention were fully engaged in showing their well-known Indian skill to the immense amusement of the little spectators. The band of the local Infantry was playing Indian and English tunes on European instruments recently supplied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., of Bombay, and *Gondhalis* or Hindu bards were reciting *powadas* or heroic verses specially composed for the occasion. Schoolboys were also supplied with printed copies of the new verses in different metres arranged in groups with a jolly chorus. Shops containing numberless European scientific and other toys, dolls, pictures, albums, trumpets of sorts, and Indian curios were arranged systematically in newly-prepared lively-looking tents. Between each tent were the merry-go-rounds and *jhulas* or swings, and the whole fair, extending over forty-five acres of land, was so tastefully arranged, that it attracted the whole of the city, young as well as old. The sons and daughters of the rich amply patronized the toy shops, and the whole concern was so very successful and pleasing, that nearly 30,000 souls, including European ladies and gentlemen, went home fully satisfied at seeing the Maharaja's efforts completely crowned with success. In the centre of the ground situate the new High Court Buildings, as large as the Bombay Elphinstone College, and Record Offices on the Esplanade. In this capacious building children were received as they arrived in groups, attended by their teachers, and served with the sweets, and then let loose to enjoy the sight and to drink milk at intervals. To the north of this building was pitched a large *shamiana* for the Durbar, and further on was the row of tents containing shops. All along the east, and in front of the building, were the swings and merry-go-rounds alternate with tents for amusements. The long row on the west was the scene of the clever rope-dancers and snake-charmers, acrobats, and others. The band was playing happy tunes in front of the *shamiana*, and the *Gondhalis* were reciting *powadas* in all directions. His Highness Prince Tukojirao arrived at 5-15 p.m., and after holding a durbar for the recital of the special verses, and the distribution of prizes, remained on the grounds until sunset. Only five years of age, the Prince enjoyed the sight so much, that he insisted on walking round nearly all over the place, smiling and laughing, and ejaculating to the great happiness of the loyal citizens who flocked round him and moved about with him in the most respectful and quiet manner. Happiness was evident on every face. This was a singularly happy day for Indore. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar was very pleased with the arrangements, and sent an encouraging message to Rao Saheb Gupte, under whose supervision the fair was arranged. Professors Bhandarkar and Athavale arranged the distribution of the prizes and sweets, Rao Saheb Bhide kept all the accounts, Chief Justice Dhurandhar presided over the meetings of the working committee, and Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, the Minister, occasionally supervised the work, and gave general advice. Photographs have been taken of some of the groups, including that of the little Prince's durbar, with the European ladies on one side of the State chair on which the Prince was seated, and the principal sardars on the other. But this account would not be complete without a purport of the poems composed by Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte. We therefore give an extract.

"The birth of a great-grandson to the Queen-Empress, who has her throne in London, who has a secure rule over India, and who reigns over the four quarters of the globe, is the cause of happiness in every household."

"On behalf of his Highness the Maharaja we pray unto God to give long life to this infant Prince, to his Royal father, grand-father, and great grand-mother."

"We also pray for the long life of his Highness the Maharaja, who organized this most costly and enjoyable *fete*, as well as for the long life of the young Prince Tukojirao who presides over the Durbar.

"Long and successfully may the Maharaja reign over us, and may he be favoured with children, grand-children, and great-grand-children like the Queen-Empress." This is the purport, and "come all! gather all! to play and frolic" was the chorus.

This purport was worked in three sets of verses, one in the classical rhymes for the senior students, one in a *powada* for the *Gondhalis*, whose work has recently been brought to public notice by Mr. Acworth, and one in simple yet effective verse for the youngest children.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar deserves the thanks of all loyal hearts, and his expensive and systematic efforts are sure to meet with the well-deserved appreciation of the Royal Family in England.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

DISPUTE REGARDING ALLEGED ENCROACHMENTS.

FAZULBHOY HEPTOOLA VS. D. H. GLADE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendants, D. H. Glade, G. K. Heinrichs, and Nensey Peroo Mahomed, might be restrained, by injunction, from maintaining erected any of the encroachments made by them on the plaintiff's land at Mazagon, and might be ordered to remove the same, and might be restrained from erecting scaffolding or other material on the plaintiff's land, &c., except so far as they were entitled to do under a lease executed between the parties, and from committing any of the trespasses complained of. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 26th January, 1886, he and his brother Sallaybhoy Heptoola granted to the defendants a lease for three years of certain premises at Mazagon, containing 3,053 square yards. By the lease the plaintiff and his brother covenanted with the defendants that, if the latter were desirous of occupying during the term any additional land belonging to the lessors in close proximity to the premises, the same should be leased to defendants on the same terms; and they also covenanted to renew the lease if the defendants wished for a term of forty-seven years from the expiration of the lease. The defendants thereafter did take up additional land during the continuance of the term upon the terms of the lease, and erected buildings on the land comprised in the lease and on the additional land taken up by them. Before the expiration of the lease the plaintiff became solely entitled to the premises, his brother's interest having ceased in consequence of partition having taken place between them. On the expiration of the lease, the defendants called upon the plaintiff to perform his covenant and renew the lease of the premises including the additional land; and the plaintiff was obliged to perform his covenant and grant to defendants a lease for forty-seven years of the premises. The lease was executed on the 5th December, 1890. The plaintiff said that the defendants had encroached on his lands not included in the lease, and on the east side had erected a roof two feet over the plaintiff's land, and the rain-water from the defendant's buildings fell from the roof into the plaintiff's land. The east side of the north-east pier to the entrance gate on the north side projected over the plaintiff's land; and the moulded cap to this pier also projected. The plaintiff also complained of other projections:—the north side of a new corrugated iron roof over an old godown; a curved zinc gutter to the roof; a verandah on the west side of defendants' premises, &c. Three windows on the south side of the verandah opened outwardly and encroached on the plaintiff's land. The foundations of the north wall, the north side of both the piers to the entrance gate at east end of north front, the roof of the entrance lodge, the two piers on each side of the entrance gate at west end of north front, &c., were also encroachments on the plaintiff's land. The defendants had also trespassed on the plaintiff's lands by erecting and fixing scaffolding piers thereon and entering on the plaintiff's land for the purpose of building work. Plaintiff had called upon the defendants to remove the encroachments, but they had declined to do so.

The defendants said that the whole of the encroachments mentioned in the plaint were made during the continuance of the lease, dated 26th January, 1886, and before the execution of the second lease. The alleged encroachments were made with the knowledge of the plaintiff, and the defendants submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to have the same removed. The position and extent of the projections and alleged encroachments on the land of the plaintiff were not correctly set forth in the plaint. The defendants were willing to pay rent for the area of the plaintiff's land covered by the projections. With regard to one of the projections the defendants said it was merely a temporary projection, which was left by mistake, and which they were willing to remove. The defendants submitted that the plaintiff should be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The Divorce case Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denver began at Agra, on Monday before Mr. Pearse, District Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachey, Mr. Malcomson, and Mr. G. Wiggins, appeared for the petitioner, and Captain Beddy conducted his own case.

The following issues were fixed: first whether this court has jurisdiction; second, whether the respondent committed adultery with Cissie Denver; third, whether the respondent committed acts of cruelty towards the petitioner as alleged in the petition; fourth, whether the petitioner has been in any manner conniving at the adultery of the respondent; fifth, whether the petition in court has been presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent.

Captain Beddy raised a preliminary objection that the Court had no jurisdiction. The petioner stated in the petition that "we resided in Patiala when the acts complained of took place:" and he contended that under Section 3 of the Divorce Act, this court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Strachey replying, said Agra is the seat of the Beddy family. Captain Beddy intended to practise at the bar here, and Mrs. Beddy came to Agra on the 6th February, intending to make it her home. Captain Beddy at this time had no fixed home, and in the absence of a fixed residence a man is taken to reside where he is found, even for a few hours. Mr. Strachey quoted numerous rulings of the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad High Courts in support of his contention.

Captain Beddy said paragraph 10 of the petition acknowledged that Mrs. Beddy's dwellinghouse was in Patiala. When she came to Agra she was practically lady-in-waiting on the Maharani of Patiala, and it must be assumed that she had every intention of returning to Patiala.

The court held it had jurisdiction, and the first witness called was Mr. Scott, manager of Laurie's Hotel, Allahabad.

Examined by Mr. Colvin, he deposed that in November 1893 Captain Beddy, and Miss Denver occupied rooms at the hotel, adjoining one another. Captain Beddy wanted the loan of Rs. 500 on arrival. Next day a police sergeant came and took Captain Beddy away and he did not return. Miss Denver paid Captain Beddy's bill.

Captain Beddy here objected to any evidence outside the proof of adultery on or about the 6th March, 1894.

Witness said Miss Denver arrived and signed the visitors' book as Miss A. Baker, Calcutta; he swore Miss Denver and Miss Baker were one and the same person.

Mr. Colvin here observed that the lady figured under three names.

Witness, continuing, said Captain Beddy came to the hotel also on the 6th March and occupied room No. 12 and Miss Baker room No. 16. There is a door of communication between these rooms.

Mr. Andrews, hotel assistant, Calcutta, next deposed that he had known Miss Denver since 1892. This shewn him was her photograph. He knew her also by the name of Ada Baker. This shewn was her handkerchief. It was lent him by Miss Denver. Her name was on it. He knew her handwriting. These letters shewn were written by her.

Mr. Colvin now read two letters from Miss Denver to Captain Beddy in which the following passages occurred:—"Darling Frank, I feel miserable, yearning to feel your arm around me again, dearie. Tell me I have some place in your heart still. I am jealous, pettie. My husband, don't keep me without my only comfort. (Other passages are omitted by the reporter, being unfit for publication). She signed herself "your true wife." Counsel also read telegrams couched in the most affectionate terms, which passed between the parties, and a letter, addressed by Miss Denver to Mr. Rushton, barrister at Agra, and brother-in-law to Captain Beddy, asking for the return of Rs. 500 lent to Captain Beddy to effect his release on bail.

Captain Beddy rose and excitedly said: "The letter now being proved, supposed to be from Miss Denver to Mr. Rushton, has absolutely nothing to do with this case, and I here state publicly in court, it is put in continuation of the defamation case I brought against the *Morning Post*, in which Mr. Malcomson, solicitor for the petitioner, appeared without power of attorney and objected, Mr. Ball appearing for me." As he said the two cases were connected, the court noted the objection.

The witness Mr. Andrews went on to say that in September 1893 Captain Beddy lived at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. He believed Miss Denver also stayed there. In 1894 he saw Miss Denver drive away with Captain Beddy from the theatre.

Cross-examined by the defence, witness said: Mrs. Beddy does not know me by name or sight. She communicated with me through her solicitor. Mr. Maloomson telegraphed and offered Rs. 300 to me if I came to give evidence in Agra.

The case was adjourned.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

A TALE OF THE PUNJAB.

Two annas a harvest, or four annas a year for every rupee, is a very common rate of interest for unsecured debts in many parts of the Punjab. It comes to just 25 per cent. When the debtor is very much embarrassed, or very foolish, the rate is 25 per cent. plus khidmat. The meaning of this phrase is that the creditor can borrow his debtor's cart and oxen when he wants them and pay nothing; that he can send two or three men at harvest time to live at free quarters; that he can generally treat his debtor as his slave and still get 25 per cent. on his money and pickings as well.

Ram Sing had a nice little farm of twenty acres which his father had left him a year before. There were no debts, but there were no savings either, so that when Ram Sing had to arrange for his son's marriage he found it would be necessary to borrow two hundred rupees. Narein Dass had no very good reputation as a money-lender, but he was no worse than many of his neighbours. Twenty-five per cent. is high interest, but it sounds less when it is called two annas in the rupee for a harvest, and, besides, the money would soon be paid off. Narein Dass was pleasant and jocular, Ram Sing was as wax in his hands. Narein Dass did not want a mortgage, a simple bond would do. The marriage cost a little more than Ram Sing thought it would, and had to ask Narein Dass to pay his revenue for him for one harvest. Ram Sing did pay in some produce, but Narein Dass credited it at a figure a good deal below the market price, and there was a balance against Ram Sing of six rupees on this transaction. With interest there was Rs. 256 against Ram Sing at the end of one year, of Rs. 320 at the end of two years, and of Rs. 432 at the end of three. Narein Dass now sought an interview with Ram Sing. In a few days the period of limitation would expire, and he must ask Ram Sing for a fresh bond. Ram Sing thought he had made several payments, and so indeed he had, but he had lately lost a bullock and had been supplied with one by Narein Dass. While his payments of grain were all put down at something very much below market rates, certain advances of seed-grain had been charged for at a rate considerably above the market price. The ox could have been bought for ready money at half the price charged. Ram Sing was an easy going man, who thought every day that witnessed the receipt of money a day of rejoicing, but he was a little staggered to find that in three years Rs. 200 had grown into Rs. 432 in spite of several payments. However when Narein Dass hinted at a civil suit Ram Sing, who had never been in a court and was horribly afraid of one, executed a bond for Rs' 450, receiving a few coins to make up the difference.

Ram Sing had never hitherto been a drunkard, but now with a debt which he hardly saw his way to pay off facing him a handful of loose rupees tempting him, he drank heavily that day and became completely intoxicated. Returning home next morning with a racking headache he tried to see how matters could be put straight. Unfortunately that year and the two that followed were bad years for farmers. Fodder was scarce and dear. Two more of his bullocks died and had to be replaced. Ram Sing regularly made payments of grain when he could, but harvests were poor, occasionally the cash for Government Revenue had to be borrowed. In fact against all payments Narein Dass showed a formidable list of money advanced, oxen purchased and the like, and meanwhile interest at 25 per cent. went steadily on. At the end of three more years, under the threat of filing a civil suit, Narein Dass obtained a deed for Rs. 900. It may seem strange that Narein Dass did not ask for a mortgage, but Ram Sing was bleeding so nicely and seemed so terrified at the mere mention of a mortgage that Narein Dass decided to let well alone. The interest on a mortgage would not be so high. A little patience and Ram Sing's fat acres would yet be his. Three years later saw a bond written for Rs. 1,750, for compound interest rolled up more swiftly now. At these triennial settlings there was always a handful of rupees over, and it had become a regular custom for Ram Sing to spend these in the grog shop. In fact he was rapidly becoming a confirmed drunkard. He had a load of debt round his neck and did not see how to escape from it. For some years prices were good and Ram Sing might have recovered if he had been careful. But when the bond for Rs. 1,750 was executed Narein Dass had got him to agree that Narein Dass should take the produce and dispose of it, paying the revenue and advancing what money, seed, grain, &c., Ram Sing wanted. In three more years at 25 per cent. the Rs. 1,750 had grown into Rs. 3,500. A bond for this was executed, but Narein Dass had pressed hard for a mortgage. Three years later or fifteen years after the Rs. 200 had been borrowed the debt amounted to Rs. 6,750.

Narein Dass now insisted on a mortgage, he well knew that the little farm, though good soil, was worth little more than the debt amounted to. It was arranged that Ram Sing should remain in possession as tenant, and the idea that he should thus continue to live in his old home softened the idea of the mortgage: Narein Dass, however, chuckled in his sleeve. He knew perfectly well that Ram Sing would never be able to pay the rent fixed. Two years after Narein Dass served Ram Sing with notice of ejectment for not paying his rent, and another year saw Ram Sing practically landless. He was still owner of his land if he could find Rs. 7,000 to redeem it. This was beyond his power.

Narein Dass was returning from a village where he had done a good stroke of business. His thoughts were very pleasant. Everything he had done lately had turned out well. He had been elected Municipal Commissioner that year. It had cost money, but the money was well spent, he already saw himself an Honorary Magistrate. His two boys should take the degree of B. A. As Honorary Magistrate he could get them pushed on. They should be Extra Assistant Commissioners. He had heard lately that an Extra Assistant Commissioner could now become a Deputy Commissioner. Imagine one of his sons Deputy Commissioner of that district! What a time he would have! How he would extend his possessions! Why he would be able to. . . . A heavy 'lathi' descended on his skull, and as he rolled over in his death agony Ram Sing parted the bushes and disappeared.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 31st July, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette.":—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 11 inches 87 cents, average of 13 other stations 4 inches 21 cents. River at Kotri on 30th, 21 feet 10 inches against 20 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Transplanting of rice seedlings nearly over. Sowing of wheat crops continues. Standing crops flourishing, but great damage from widespread floods. Rice crops flooded in the Kotri taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River falling 15 feet 2 inches against 15 feet 7 inches. Rain in ten talukas, average 54 cents. Fodder sufficient. No fresh breach in the Indus embankments; the six previous breaches have been abandoned and are flowing. Strong interruptions on the Kandahar line. Water of the Abad Molani flood breached the Sukkur canal banks and the main line below Ruk, and consequently traffic is interrupted. Rabi prospects in the Rohri Division very promising. All the floods now sweeping the four talukas.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations still in progress. Rain in ten talukas, average fall 1 inch 96 cents. Cattle in good condition. Breaches in canals have damaged crops.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight rain in three talukas, 1·64 inches in the Shahdadpur taluka. Unharwah breaches still flowing, but waters divided. Prospects improved by river falling.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain general, maximum 5 inches at Dipla. Ghee fallen Rs. 4 per maund.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week mximum 8 inches 34 cents at Dohad, minimum 1 inch 41 cents at Jhalod; total for season maximum 45 inches 36 cents at Halol, minimum 24 inches 4 cents at Dohad. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Surat—(For the week ending 28th July 1894).—Rain throughout the district, for week maximum 7 inches 15 cents at Pardi, minimum 3 inches 52 cents at Chorasi; for season maximum 60 inches 12 cents at Pardi, minimum 28 inches 65 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowings destroyed and retarded in some talukas owing to continuous rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 27 cents, average in the district 1 inch 12 cents; for season at Dhulia 10 inches 63 cents, average in the district 15 inches 17 cents. Sowing of kharif completed. Crops in good condition. Weeding commenced in places. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Very light rain daily, total of week 0·52 inch, total to date 43·32 inches, being 2·42 below average, Average abnormal temperature 2° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Wind normal except on 30th, when abnormal was from east.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 2 inches 69 cents, for season 71 inches 42 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Shahapur 4 inches 77 cents, and minimum at Dahanu 66 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general, maximum 11 inches 65 cents at Khalapur, minimum 47 cents at Alibag. Transplantation almost completed. Young plants flourishing. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 8 inches 43 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 1 inch 9 cents at Ratnagiri. Transplantation nearly finished. Fodder supply and agricultural stock and prospects good. No distress apprehended.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters total 16 cents; rain more or less throughout the district, except in the Indapur and Sirur talukas, maximum 4 inches 44 cents at petha Mulshi of the Haveli taluka and minimum 8 cents at Dhond; for season at district head-quarters total 19 inches 65 cents. No distress or difficulties are apprehended. Rain insufficient in the Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week at Nagar 39 cents, maximum 3 inches 53 cents at Akola, minimum 2 cents at Shevgaon; during season maximum 14 inches 64 cents at Akola, minimum 4 inches 75 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing of bajri, cotton, rice and other kharif crops in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Jowari cheaper in the Shevgaon, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 28th July 1894).—No rain during week at Sholapur and Pandharpur. Rain at Barsi 16 cents, Madha 10 cents, Karmala 19 cents, Sangola 3 cents, Malsiras 16 cents; rain for season at Sholapur 3 inches 50 cents, Barsi 7 inches 12 cents, Madha 3 inches 24 cents, Karmala 8 inches 18 cents, Pandharpur 5 inches 41 cents, Sangola 4 inches 80 cents, and Malsiras 4 inches 11 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in the Barsi, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas and in some places in the Madha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where there is sufficient moisture. Sowings stopped at Sholapur owing to the season being over and retarded in some places in the Karmala taluka owing to excessive moisture. Young kharif crops withering for want of rain in the Sholapur taluka, but in good condition in the Sangola taluka. Garden crops on the sides of the river in Pandharpur damaged owing to heavy floods. Water supply insufficient in some villages in the Sholapur taluka. The grass produced by the last rainfall is now beginning to wither and, except in the Sangola, Pandharpur and some parts of the Barsi and Karmala talukas, the condition of the kharif crops that have been sown is critical. Rain is urgently needed to preserve them and for grass. There is no distress at present. Fodder insufficient except in the Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi growing dearer in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi and Pandharpur and fall in the Karmala and Sangola taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara during week 4 inches 85 cents, total during season 31 inches 83 cents; in talukas maximum 14 inches 53 cents at Javli, minimum 21 cents at Khatav. Sowing of kharif approaching completion. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Bagalkot 15, at Bijapur 8 and at Bagevadi 8 cents; none in other talukas. Kharif sowing stopped for want of rain except in a few places. Seedlings are being injured by drought, but will be saved if rain falls soon. It is generally too late for further sowing of kharif, and the prospects for kharif are poor. Fodder and water supply good. Prices of jowari generally lower than on corresponding date last year.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 6 cents at Athni in the eastern talukas to 6 inches 18 cents at Chandgad in the western talukas. Agricultural position and prospects generally good. No difficulties apprehended.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in the east, varying from 98 cents in Hangal to 12 cents in Karajgi. Standing crops good. Sowing of jola in progress, but retarded in the east for want of rain.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout the district; at Karwar during week 1 inch 69 cents, total during season 51 inches 68 cents; in the district maximum at Bhatkal 4 inches 99 cents, minimum at Haliyal 1 inch 6 cents. Transplating still continues. Weeding commenced in places below ghauts. Young rice plants thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 1 inch 77 cents, total during season 48 inches 2 cents. Cotton damaged is being resown. The other crops are fair.

Wadhwan.—Rain 33 cents, total 31·28 inches. Crops already sown spoilt owing to the excessive rain in most parts of the district. Sowing operations still continue.

Baroda.—Report from Amreli not received. Rain during week 3 inches 48 cents, total 41 inches 95 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Transplantation of rice commenced in the Kadi Division, but retarded in the Navsari Division. Kharif crops damaged in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari divisions by excessive rain. Break badly wanted or else distress may occur.

HIGH COURT.—August 3.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

801—Chalk W and S—Koosbaba Hurry vs Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

802—Thakurdas D and C—Chimanram Mirjamai vs Tribhowundas Jugjeevandas—Chitnis M and M.

803—Crawford B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 2.

THE weather at the Presidency has been comparatively fine since the date of our last report; and in those districts where excessive rain had caused much damage, the floods have subsided, and railway communication has been restored. Business in Exports has been very dull—in the case of Cotton for shippers' account almost *nil*; while Wheat and Seeds have been quiet markets, with very little doing in the former, and not much more in the latter. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d., during the week, and closed this evening, that much lower than they ruled a week ago. Money is easy, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours. Freights have been lifeless throughout the week, and close a shade lower. Import business has been dull, the up-country trade having been much interfered with by the weather, while local enquiry is slack; but prices have shown no movement to speak of.

MONEY was in but moderate demand during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, and, as might have been expected from the dull state of business generally, intensified by the lately prevailing state of the weather, all the items in the Return going to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money showed a falling off in that direction, Private Deposits having increased considerably, while in Loans and Bills Discounted, there had been a material and a small diminution, respectively, the aggregate decrease in trade requirements having been 19¾ lakhs. The Cash balance which, at 212¼ lakhs, showed an increase of 29¼ lakhs since the previous Saturday, was further augmented by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of 7¾ lakhs, an addition to Public Deposits, to about the same extent at the Bank's branches, having been rather more than counterbalanced by withdrawals at the head office. The easier feeling has meantime been apparent; and the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon reduced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day with a quieter feeling, at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but again no Merchants' Bills having been in the market, rates receded, say, to 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank media of remittance, at which there was but little enquiry. The tone of the market was quiet again at opening on Saturday, at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; but with no enquiry for Bank remittance, and, resellers coming into the market, combined with a paucity of Mercantile Bills, rates hardened a little, Calcutta rates also coming firmer, and we closed firm to steady. On Monday the market opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount was placed; but there having been no enquiry for Bank Paper in any position, and Gold again being on the market, rates hardened 1-32 to 1-16d. for three months' sight Merchant's Bills, at which a few more were placed. For Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 0 15-16d. ready, and 1s. 0 31-32d. forward, there was no enquiry. The tone of the market was steady at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. to 31-32d. for Demand, at which we heard of no enquiry, though, for forward Transfer, say September to January, a moderate amount of Telegraphic was done at 1s. 0 31-32d. Of Mercantile Paper the supply was again limited, only a moderate amount, for near delivery, at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and for next year at 1s. 1 3-32d, having been reported. Yesterday, the market opened quieter at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at which some buying took place, a moderate amount being given thereat; but Calcutta rates coming 1-32d. lower, and again few Merchants' Bills offering here, rates receded 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 11-32d. was named for ready, and 1s. 11-16d. for forward delivery, at which latter rate a little business was reported for next year; and in ready Bills a little was done at 1s. 1d. at three months' sight. The Indian Council allotted 37¼ lakhs of Bills in the three Presidencies yesterday, at 1s. 0 29-32d., and 2¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 0 15-16d., besides 5 lakhs of extra Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 0 31-32d., and this market opened quiet, at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, a moderate amount of Bills at the latter rate having been reported for near delivery. A fair amount of Telegraphic was also done at 1s. 0 29-32d. for both ready and forward transfer, the market closing quiet but steady as follows, the Bank drawing rate being the same forward as ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	....	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 4 "	.....	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	.....	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	.....	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	.....	1·36½	"
Do. 6 "	.....	1·37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Friday at 103 1-16 for Fours for Money and the settlement, and 102 15-16 for the August account; but rates afterwards advanced to 103¼ and 103 1/8 in the above position, respectively, closing, however, 1-16 per cent. below these quotations, 102 7/8 having been named for 3½ per Cents, and 102¾ for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3. On Saturday the market was strong and advancing, and rates for Fours, after opening at 103⅜ for cash and the settlement, and 103¼ for the August account, attained 103½, and 103 5-16, respectively, but becoming weaker again at the close, left off at 1-16 per cent. below these rates. Monday having been the monthly settling day for July, the market was active, early business having been done in Fours at 103 5-16, and subsequently at 103 1-16 in a weak market. The latter was the closing price for Money, with the August account quoted at 102 13-16; and 3½ per Cents at 102, nominal. On Tuesday the market was weak, and rates for Fours, which opened at 103 for cash, and 102⅞ for the August account, declined to 102 11-16, and 102⅝, in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; with 101¼, nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents. Opening yesterday morning at 102¾, and at 102⅝ for Fours for Money and Account respectively, rates advanced in a steady market to 102 7-8 in both positions; but at the close, the opening rates were again quoted; with 3½ per Cents at 101¼, nominal. To-day, the market has been steady on the whole, and rates for Fours close 1-16 per cent. above the opening prices, at 103 1-16 for Money, and 103 for account. 101¼, nominal is the closing quotation for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. lower at 124. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 107.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week; and quotations generally show no change from those which ruled a week ago; but the few alterations which have taken place in the price of Cotton Mill Scrip, have been, with one exception, in buyers' favour. Framji Petit have declined during the week Rs. 30; Queen, and Western India have declined Rs. 15 each; Swadeshi, and Oriental are Rs. 10 lower; Alliance and Coorla Rs. 5 each lower, and Manockji Petit Rs. 2½ lower. Luckmidas, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher. Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 10, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 5 in the others; Deccan Ice have advanced Rs. 2; Badham, Pile and Co., Rs. 3; Treacher and Co., Rs. 10; Marcks and Co., Rs. 2; while Port Canning have declined Rs. 5; and John Roberts and Co., Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 17½ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the rather crippled state of railway communication, and the heavy rains in the up-country markets, the demand for staple Grey Goods during the past week has been very small; but rates generally are the same as before. Up-country buyers are only taking what they require for their current small needs; and Stocks are now accumulating. The orders going forward from here to Manchester, are of about the average volume. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed, Turkey-Red* and *Locally-made* Goods only a small business has been passing at current rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been only 2,100 packages; and of *Local* about 1,000 bales.

Yarns.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist*, and the market has been quiet with prices unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Tuesday were 20,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay Rs. 194¼. This is very satisfactory, and under ordinary circumstances, must have led to a large business here; but the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan has proved a bar to all China business for future delivery; while of ready lots of approved makes there are none offering. The Sales for the week are put down at 1,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4 5/8	to 4¾	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4½	" 5	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5 1/8	" 5 3/8	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5 7/8	" 6 1/8	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6 1-16	" 6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¼		"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7¼	" 7½	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	8¾		"

METALS.—There has been a decline of half-a-rupee per cwt. this week in *Copper*, and of four annas per cwt. in *Yellow Metal*, both markets having been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing. *Iron* also has been in but small request, and is quiet and unchanged in value.

COAL is a firmer market, and Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Cardiff* at Rs. 17¼ per ton; while for forward delivery sellers are very firm at Rs. 18 per ton. Some rates of ready *Bengal* Coal have been reported at Rs. 13 per ton. *Davison's* is very scarce in the market, and commands the high rate of Rs. 17 per ton.

We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15¼ per ton.
West do	" 17 "
Australian	Nil
Powell's Duffryn ...	" 17½
Cardiff..................	" 17¼
Japan	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON. On only one day during the past week has anything been done in this staple by exporters who then took a few hundred bales of Oomra descriptions; while the Mills have been small buyers, their purchases aggregating since 6,000 bales, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera Kinds, Bengal, and Dharwar. The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and prices declined slightly in the earlier part of the week. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 per candy lower than they were last Thursday.

The position of the Cotton crop, according to the official telegraphic reports from the districts to hand on Monday morning, was about the same as in the middle of last week, the rainfall, meantime, having been light, not reaching an inch in any district excepting Cawnpore in the Bengal, and Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle. The previous heavy rain, however, had necessitated partial re-sowing in the Broach and Dhollera circles, and this was going on, the proportion of the Bhownugger crop to be re-sown being estimated at 50 per cent.; while more rain was needed at Agra and Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle; but throughout the Oomra circle, except at Barsee where the absence of rain was causing anxiety, the plants were flourishing, and, at Oomrawuttee itself they could scarcely look better than they did.

This morning's telegrams are, upon the whole, of a favourable tenor, Re-sowing was progressing in the Broach and Dhollera districts, in generally favourable weather; and the plants were flourishing in most of the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 174	—2 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	" 158	—2 5-8d.
Do. Good	" 148	—2¾d.
Belatee, Fine	" 181	—3d.
Do. Fully Good	" 173	—2 7-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 177	—2 15-16d.
Do. Good	" 169	—2 13-16d.
Oomra F. Good	" 182	—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	" 176	—2 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 202	—3 11-32d.
Do. F. G.	" 188	—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	" 182	—3 1-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 191	—3 5-32d.
Westerns ..	" 186	—3 3-32d.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	15,813	53,408	143,520
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August	2,587,181	5,311,308	8,032,011
Linseed for the week ...	14,766	16,251	28,527
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August............	5,002,227	3,729,748	3,342,990
Rapeseed for the week...	35,395	22,510	20,220
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August	3,047,171	3,845,308	1,243,279
Gingellyseed for the week	1,497	76	1,564
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August...........	745,960	943,581	852,102

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,376	73,595	61,362
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August...........	1,413,690	3,891,832	7,487,882
Linseed for the week ...	246,143	24,594	14,602
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August.........	4,745,616	3,440,418	3,037,184
Rapeseed for the week...	110,805	42,006	2,008
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August............	2,593,254	3,374,360	884,747
Gingellyseed for the week	......	....	738
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st August..........	889,937	1,082,586	935,347

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export throughout the week, the tone of the market having been quiet. Prices of *Delhi* and Yellow have latterly declined ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	3	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	"	3	13	0	"
Red Delhi......................	"	3	6	3	"
Hard and Yellow	"	3	12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	12	0	"
Hard Red.......................	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—A small, or at most a moderate business has been done in this market, the feeling having generally been quiet, though sometimes steady. Rates for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined somewhat, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed......................	Rs. 8-0-6 to	Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0 to	" 6-9-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0 to	" 6-6-0	"
do. Red do.	" 6-5-0 to	" 6-8-0	"

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	8,661	4,250	7,456
From 1st January to 1st August ..	1,493,136	1,474,693	1,585,815
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,743	10,717	4,949
From 1st January to 1st August...	752,368	721,323	838,572
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	774	794	688
From 1st January to 1st August...	126,875	127,524	132,006

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.

Chinese notify they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—July 27, at Grand Hotel, Simla, the wife of C S Murray, CIE, Asst Comr, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MURRAY—July 27, the infant daughter of C S Murray, CIE, Asst Comr.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

FROM an ethnological point of view the most interesting chapter in the Baroda Census Report, is the one upon "Caste, Tribe, and Race." Mr. Dalal with as much historical fidelity as can be observed upon a subject based largely on tradition, traces the growth and development of caste from the period when this lasting social fabric of the Hindus was built up by the priesthood, and consisted of four main divisions, to the present time, when the distinct castes and tribes of India number nearly two thousand. Even from this extensive classification, many sub-castes are omitted. The tendency of expansion has been described by Dr. Bhandarker, and other advocates of social reform as far too strong. The Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University tells us that "the slightest divergence of ritual, manner of life, or mode of thinking is sufficient to constitute a new caste-group, which falls away from the older caste and begins life by itself; and there is hardly any way in which these atoms can be re-crystallized into a new and larger whole." Perhaps no Hindu has written more strongly in opposition to the system of caste than Mr. S. C. Bose, who describes it as having originated in a dark age, when a proud and selfish priesthood, in the exercise of its sacerdotal functions, imposed on the people this galling yoke of religious and social servitude, and adds "that the demoralising effects of the scheme are perhaps without a parallel in the annals of human society." It is well known, however, that there is less rigidity in caste rules now than formerly, and Mr. Dalal tells us that the moral delinquencies which formerly entailed a loss of caste are not generally known to do so now. The Census Superintendent describes as very oppressive the obligation thrown upon members of every caste in the Gujarat division of the Baroda State to give dinners to all his castemen. In a few of the larger communities some saving clauses in this rule have been found necessary to enable a poor caste-man to escape the enormous expense such a system of free dinners entails. Amongst the Gujarati Vanias, however, the obligation is strictly enforced, with the result that many a luckless wight, when a parental relative is removed by death is obliged to feed his caste, and in doing so often sinks deep in debt, which devolves as a miserable legacy upon his sons, in addition to the expenses of his own obsequies. The burden is one which falls very unevenly—one man may dine out every day of his life in the dinner season, for ten years, without having ever to act the part of host; another may have to give two or three of these gigantic entertainments in the course of a single twelve months. As mentioned in a previous article, these dinners, to say the least of it, are not calculated to promote the public health, and indeed in times of epidemic add so greatly to the general mortality that they have to be prohibited.

Eighty-eight and a-half per cent. of the subjects of the Gaekwar are Hindus, and if to these the Jains are added, we find that 90·58 of the entire population observe caste distinctions. Further, amongst one-half of the Mussalmans—those who are descended from converts to the faith—caste distinctions still survive to some extent. The history and characteristics of each of the numerous Hindu castes to be found in Baroda are briefly given by Mr. Dalal, but we naturally turn first to the details given concerning the four largest castes, which form upwards of fifty-five per cent. of the entire Hindu population—the Kolis, the Kunbis, the Brahmins, and the Dheds. It is possible that both the former castes—which constitute almost the entire agricultural population—are aboriginals, but that the Kunbis, having easily taken to the gentler ways and occupations of the conquerors, and having submitted to their religious teachings, have come to be classed as Hindus, Mr. Dalal finds it hard to credit the alternative theory that the Kolis are really Hindus but have so declined socially as to be regarded as on a level with aboriginals. It is worthy of note, however, that so careful a student of Indian races as Dr. Wilson believed that these people were aboriginals. They are chiefly known as vigilant escorts and custodians, as faithful domestic servants, and as thriftless cultivators. Possessing no money for the purchase of implements of husbandry or of seeds, the Kolis apply to the Bania for aid, and the Bania thereafter takes a large share in the produce of the field. Their failure as agriculturists contrasts greatly with the success of the thrifty and industrious Kunbis, whose rents fill the State exchequer, and who grow sufficient food to fill the granaries of the entire population, to say nothing of the cotton and tobacco they export. The Kunbis are on the whole a healthy community, and Mr. Dalal is puzzled that the rate of increase amongst them for the decennial period has only been 7·45 per cent., and also that the returns show a smaller proportion of females to the population than any other caste. The Census Superintendent is led by this fact to conjecture "something worse than a mere systematic suppression of female entries generally" among the Leva Kunbis, who have not yet outgrown their aversion to female offspring, and their pride in select marriages. It is, therefore suggested that a searching enquiry should be instituted in regard to a state of affairs, which must either be due to systematic suppression of the truth or to female infanticide. It is with great reluctance that one reads of such practices amongst a community who consider themselves the chief of the Kunbis; but from information derived from reliable sources, Mr. Dalal is obliged to add that there is a strong suspicion of even fouler deeds—of doing away with wives to secure others whose patrimony is large. There are numerous sub-divisions of caste among the Kunbis, and it is by no means easy to trace their origin, but many of them are named after the parts of the country from which they hail. The Dheds are the chief of the village watchmen, and form an element of the village unity. They may be regarded as the rural police, inasmuch as they watch the standing crops and corn stacks, and patrol the villages by night. Though receiving but poor remuneration, in the shape of a grant of service lands, for their labour these humble servants of the village pride themselves in the faithful discharge of their duties, and on many occasions they have laid down their lives in defending themselves and their neighbours from marauders. The Dheds are so numerous a community that the village service can only occupy a fraction of them, and the great majority have to live by such other occupations as require no great ingenuity or capital.

In dealing with the caste that in Baroda stands next in point of numbers to the three communities we have referred to, Mr. Dalal expresses his opinion that the Brahmins are "purely of unadulterated Aryan descent." Their women have preserved to this day the symmetry of form, and comeliness of complexion, typical of the Aryan females, and in the case of some of the highest castes they display "a softness of colour and a refinement of expression, rarely to be met with in any other Eastern caste or community." Having for generations before the existence of modern European nations preserved an unsullied selection of marriage amongst themselves, the Brahmins have taken the best possible means to preserve their individuality and identity. The Gujarati Brahmins—who form eighty-four per cent. of the whole Brahmin population—are believed to have more sub-castes than any other division of the priesthood. The rate of increase of population amongst the Gujarati Brahmins is very low, barely coming up to half of the general increase, a fact which is attributed to rigid marriage restrictions and sedentary occupations. The Nagars lay claim to being the purest and most select of Brahmins, and plume themselves on having resisted the acceptance of worldly goods from the most powerful donors. In these degenerate days however, no one can accuse this intelligent and highly diplomatic community of neglecting the temporal interests of themselves and their relatives. It is no exaggeration to say that the modern history of all the leading Kathiawar States is the history of the rise and fall of Nagar administrators. A system of material help to their own castemen and a policy of nepotism in filling all offices were the natural outcome of the dislike and opposition the Nagars met with from those who looked with disfavour upon the immense power wielded by them in almost every State of importance, whether Hindu or Mahomedan. Their aptitude for learning and diplomacy is believed to be unequalled by any other Native community. Amongst the many Brahmin castes to be found in Baroda there are over a dozen that are known as "degraded Brahmins." They once formed part of the regularly-recognised and pure castes, but, owing to the pursuit of special occupations, or having (as in the case of Rajgars) to officiate as priests for certain castes with whom they gradually formed social connections, they were disowned by the parent stocks, and had to band themselves into a separate caste. The Karateyas are "degraded" because they perform the funeral ceremonies of others than Brahmins; and the Vyas are deemed impure because they eat with other castes and tolerate widow re-marriage.

THE employment of prisoners in jails is the subject of exhaustive discussion in Colonel Hughes Hallett's report on the prisons of the Central Provinces. He is inclined to think that superintendents have been led to put too much stress on profits, instead of looking to what is much more important in a district jail, where most of the prisoners are in for first offences—the making sentences as deterrent and jail life as uncomfortable as possible. It is a mistake, says he, to suppose that a sentence can only be made deterrent by the imposition of hard physical labour, such as oil-pressing, which many of the prisoners are not capable of performing. The imposition of an irksome form of labour, to which the prisoner is unaccustomed, the rigid exaction of tasks, which can be apportioned to the physical capacity of the prisoner, and strict discipline, reducing him to a machine and taking from him all freedom to do and to move as he likes, are the means of making jail life unpleasant. Multiplicity of manufactures however, he regards, as a mistake. Aloe-pounding, as long as aloe leaves are available and working up the fibre produced, oil-pressing and stone-breaking, when there is no special industry, such as tile-making, are the best forms of labour in a district jail; and often there is a better market for oil than is supposed if the price is not pitched too high, as is sometimes the case. Colonel Hughes Hallett's experience as Inspector-General of Prisons has taught him this, and his observations on the subject ought to have weight. Colonel Hallett further remarks that the building contracts doubtless pay, but in them task work is impossible. Cloth-weaving he does not consider an industry suited to a district jail, though jailors are fond of it. Prisoners are not long enough in a district jail to become skilled, and to put a prisoner who is a weaver by trade on to weaving is not giving him deterrent labour. A proper task, such as is exacted at a Central Jail, can never be obtained. The cloth turned out for prison clothing is inferior and does not last, and carelessness with prison clothing is fostered, as deficiencies can so easily be made good when the superintendent is absent on other duty, and consequently the true cost of clothing can never be accurately ascertained. The coarser forms of weaving, such as small durries and newar, are not so objectionable if a better class of labour cannot be found; but the fewer the industries of this kind the fewer the entries of purchase and issue of raw material, and the more accurate the preparation of the daily distribution sheets of employment will be. The local administration calls special attention to the remarks of Colonel Hallett. The Chief Commissioner agrees very heartily in those remarks, and he observes the multiplicity of manufactures in district Jails is a mistake. Teaching short-term prisoners to weave is another. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to see the forms of employment in jails limited to three—oil-pressing, aloe-pounding, and wheat-grinding. All these are very hard work, and they are all three works that any one can do. Oil, it is said, cannot always be sold. As the Inspector-General says if it can be sold readily enough in Saugor, there is no reason why it should not be saleable in Hoshangabad. But aloe-leaves are not always to be had. "Let them be grown," writes the Chief Commissioner, with all the summariness of a Chinese official rescript. And his Honour further observes if the market is against oil or aloe-fibre, let the prisoners grind wheat. The first consideration with short-term prisoners is that their time in jail shall be thoroughly deterrent. It is, he deduces, altogether a secondary consideration that it be pecuniarily profitable. Tile-making, for example, is simple work, and it is remunerative, but it is not honest, unmistakable, exhausting hard labour the recollection of which will remain. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner would be glad to see stone-breaking, as a form of prison-labour, entirely abandoned. It is true that short-term prisoners are not likely to combine to break jail. But this method of employment furnishes them with a dangerous temptation to do so. They are ready armed with hammers and an ample supply of missiles, and it is not, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment expedient that they should be given an opportunity so fertile. There is an abrupt humour in the Chief Commissioner's remarks which is distinctly refreshing in an official document. But at the same time there is much sound commonsense, and a perusal of the Central Provinces prisons' report may be commended to the jail authorities in other Presidencies and Provinces of India.

SEVEN HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY persons died in Bombay town and island last week, a number which is fifty per cent. above the average. As a rule, upwards of seventy persons die every day here, but in the week ending Tuesday last, a hundred and seven died each day. The consequence is that the death-rate instead of being thirty per thousand per annum has lept up to over forty-five. Small-pox and measles have both proved more fatal; fevers instead of accounting for a hundred and twenty deaths, have killed no less than a hundred and seventy-one; cholera has proved fatal in thirty-eight cases as against an average of nine; eighty persons have died of phthisis instead of seventy; seventy-five of nervous disorders instead of forty-eight, and hundred and twenty-two of affections of the respiratory organs as compared with an average of eighty-three. Diarrhœa and dysentery are usually answerable for forty deaths a week, but in the week reported upon there were no less than ninety fatal cases. All other causes were slightly in excess of the average—old age and debility even being debited with fifty-four deaths as compared with forty-three. The week was, in short, one of the most unhealthy on record for a long time past, and those who have not been more or less ailing may consider themselves fortunate. Parel proved the most unhealthy district, and was followed closely by Umarkhadi, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum, Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Byculla. The Esplanade was freed of disease and the other districts which enjoyed an immunity from disease were Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, Tadwadi, Worli, and Upper Colaba. Of course, the bulk of the deaths occurred among Hindus of whom there were close upon five hundred of all castes. The Mahomedan deaths numbered a hundred and seventy. Of Parsees thirty-two died; Native Christians thirty-one; of Europeans and Eurasians eight each; and only one Chinaman. While the death-rate was higher, the birth-rate was slightly below the average.

THE appointment of Mr. W. L. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government, to act as Municipal Commissioner during the three months of Mr. Acworth's privilege leave, is one calculated to give very general satisfaction. It was believed some weeks ago that Major Olivier, of the Public Works Department, would be the acting Commissioner, and it is understood that his request to be allowed to decline the office is due to his nomination to the Agency of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. Mr. Harvey has been in the Indian Civil Service for nearly eleven years, and the experience he has gained as Under-Secretary in a department dealing with the revenue, finance, and general administration of the Presidency, eminently qualifies him to discharge the multifarious duties, which will devolve upon him as temporary head of the executive of the Bombay Municipality.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

ON enquiry at the J. J. Hospital, last night, we ascertained that the epidemic has taken alarming proportions, and that nineteen persons are still suffering from cholera. They are segregated, and every precaution is taken to avert danger. The hospital authorities are doing their best for the safety of the patients. It is reported that some more deaths occurred yesterday.

WE have received from the acting Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company an official notification that the break near Bhilapur, on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, was repaired and traffic resumed on the evening of Wednesday.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail-steamer Hydaspes, due to leave Bombay, on the 24th instant, will only proceed as far as Brindisi, and parcels cannot, therefore, be sent to the United Kingdom by that steamer.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. J. D. FLEET, I.C.S., C.I.E., acting Commissioner, C. D., is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, during which period Mr. W. Porteous, I.C.S., will act as Commissioner. Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., on return to duty, will act for Mr. Porteous, as Collector and District Magistrate of Poona.

ONE year's furlough has been granted to Mr. A. W. Seabrooke, Engineer Surveyor, to the Port of Bombay. During his absence Mr. B. S. Wadia will act as Shipwright surveyor.

THE total number of deaths, registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 31, was 750, giving a death-rate of 45·30 per annum per thousand as against 27·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 169 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 10, measles; 81, phthisis; 38, cholera; 2, leprosy; 75, diseases of the nervous system; 122, affections of the respiratory organs; 57, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 34, still-born; 54, old age and debility; and 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 357; Hindu outcaste, 71; Mussalman, 172; Parsee, 32; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 8; European, 8; and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 294 as against 304 the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years.

THE Mysore Government are about to strengthen their Geological Survey Department, and are going to engage six apprentice geologists on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem with prospects of promotion, after due qualification, to the grade of Assistant Geologist. Assistant geologists will be of the same status as assistant engineers, and will be classed in three grades on Rs. 200, Rs 250, and Rs. 300 a month, respectively. Apprentice and assistant geologists will be entitled to the same travelling allowance as officers of similar rank in the Public Works Department. Candidates must be graduates in Arts, who have passed in chemistry and geology, or must possess special qualifications in these subjects, or be graduates in Civil Engineering.

APROPOS of the Law College, Madras, *Indian Engineering* pays a tribute of praise to Mr. J. H. Stephens, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., "the officer in immediate charge of the work, and who has already made his mark in architectural construction in the far-famed new Law Courts building of Madras." Our contemporary says that Mr. Stephens "is virtually the 'builder of Madras,' for having been associated with the Consulting Architect's division from the days of Chisholm, he has been practically identified with almost every building of note carried out in Madras during an important architectural epoch, in the history of the Presidency town."

ON the 27th ultimo there was an exceptionally heavy flood in the Jhelum river. The water rose six feet, and three feet more would have flooded the city.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Cup run to-day :—

Kilsallaghan	1
Barmecide	2
Medici	3

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR BY JAPAN.

TOKIO, AUG. 1., EVENING.

Japan has formally declared war against China.

NEUTRALITY OF THE BRITISH.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

England will notify her neutrality in the war between Japan and China immediately.

WARNING TO ALL BRITISH SHIPS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

Earl Spencer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued a warning to all British ships to carry no troops or munitions for the two belligerents, and has instructed the Vice-Admiral, Sir E. Fremantle, the Commander-in-Chief at the China station, to concentrate his ships at the Chinese and Japanese ports to watch British interests.

THE IRISH EVICTED TENANTS' BILL.

The House of Commons has passed three Clauses of the Irish Evicted Tenants' Bill.

The Conservatives and Unionists absented themselves from the debate in the Committee on the Bill.

In the division on the motion to apply the Closure to the discussion on the Irish Evicted Tenants' Bill, the Government majority was 43, and not 23, as originally reported.

THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Mr. H. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, has appointed Dr. Annette Benson to succeed Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson as the 1st Physician of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children at Bombay.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Surrey Eleven beat Warwick by an innings and five runs. Somerset beat Kent by thirty-six runs ; and Leicester defeated Nottingham by one hundred and six runs.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 7 a.m., to-day.

HOME TROOPING PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

The following is the home trooping programme for the ensuing season to and from Bombay :—The first transport arrives on the 2nd of October, with No. 23 Company Southern Division and drafts, and leaves on the 11th with the advance Squadron of the 2nd. Dragoon Guards for Egypt and details for home. The second transport arrives on the 4th October with the 4th Dragoon Guards and drafts, and leaves on the 16th with the 2nd Dragoon Guards for Egypt ; No. 23 Company Eastern, and No. 9 Company Southern Division for Aden ; Nos. 2 and 6 Companies Western Division, from Aden for home, and details. The third transport arrives on the 18th October with drafts, and leaves on the 25th with Nos. 12 and 13 Companies Western, No. 20 Company Southern Division, and details. The fourth transport arrives on the 1st November with Nos. 4, 7, 9, and 18 Companies Western Division, from home ; Nos. 3 and 26 Eastern Division, from Gibraltar, and drafts; and leaves on the 8th with Nos. 14 and 15 Companies Eastern Division for Gibraltar ; the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment for Aden, and the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment from Aden. The fifth transport arrives on the 1st December with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles and drafts, and leaves on the 8th with details. The sixth transports arrives on the 15th December with draft, and leaves on the 22nd December with the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment and details. The seventh transport arrives on the 29th December with drafts, and leaves on the 5th January with details. The eighth transport arrives on the 2nd January with Nos. 12 and 24 Companies, Eastern Division from Gibraltar, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, and details from home, and leaves on the 12th, with Nos. 21 and 22 Companies Eastern Division, for Gibraltar, and 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles and details for home. The ninth transport arrives on the 30th January with drafts, and leaves on the 6th February with details. The tenth transport arrives on the 13th February with drafts, and leaves on the 20th with details. The eleventh transport arrives on the 27th February with the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and drafts, and leaves on the 6th March with details. The twelfth transport arrives on the 19th March with drafts, and leaves on the 30th with details. The 2nd South Lancashire Regiment and the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers will move by colonial transport, arriving about February.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The following is the statement of conversions of the 4 per cent. Government promissory notes into 3½ per Cents. up to the 28th July, 1894. Conversions reported up to date in India and England, deposited under clause 9, of notification No. 3257, in lakhs of rupees, total :—Loan of 1842-43, Rs. 2,45,96,12,520 ; Loan of 1865, Rs. 55,20,28,780 ; Loan of 1854-55, Rs. 3,24,68,392 ; Reduced Loan of 1879, Rs. 90,39,129 ; Loan of 1832-33, Rs. 5'5; Loan of 1835-36, Rs. 14,620 ;—total, Rs. 34,44,40,23,846.

N.B.—The above are details as reported to date, but there are still some mofussil tenders to come in.

THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF MINES.

The Government Inspector of Mines has completed his survey in Bengal, and has been ordered to proceed at once to Central and Southern India.

According to present plans all railway projects from all local Governments will be considered by the Government of India in turn very shortly, and the majority of decisions may be expected at an early date. Though nothing definite is yet known it will in most cases be that lines will be constructed according to Government resolution relating to construction of railways by private enterprise, but no details are at present available.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

When Colonel Mackenzie acts as Resident of Hyderabad, vice Mr. Plowden, Colonel Sczezepanski will officiate vice Colonel Mackenzie.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

News has been reached of the sudden death in London of Mr. William Fraser, of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Norris, to-day, in an open court, paid a tribute to his memory.

THE *SUNDAY TIMES* DEFAMATION CASE.

The full Bench to-day discharged the rule obtained by Mr. Hart, who was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment for defaming Mr. Beddoe in the columns of the *Sunday Times.* The same Bench also ordered the Presidency Magistrate to enquire further into the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Peters against Mr. Martin, late editor of the *Sunday Times.*

HEAVY RAIN AT DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

Dehra Dun has had phenomenal rain, 21 inches being registered from July 25 to 31, of which 15 inches fell on the 28th and 29th. In consequence of which the Saharunpore-Dehra Road has been completely blocked.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

The Government of India have received a despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the Behar Cadastral Survey giving consent to Government bearing a large proportion of the cost of the survey, which will be one-fourth of the whole principal. Such maintenance to be carried out without an imposition of a cess.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The Beddy Divorce suit was continued yesterday at Agra, when further evidence as to cruelty was recorded. Mrs. Beddy's ayah being the principal witness.

GHAZNI DAY SPORTS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

The Ghazni Day sports of the Bombay Sappers aud Miners came off to-day, The water sports and the obstacle races were particularly daring. A large company, including his Excellency Lord Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the principal officers and ladies of the station were present.

PRIVATE POWDERLEY.

The body of the soldier which was missing since Saturday, belonging to the Leinster Regiment, has been found in the canal to-day. It is supposed that the deceased fell in the canal on his way back from the theatre.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS IN POONA.

A large field of about sixty, including Captain Ashby, master of the Kathiawar hounds, met Colonel Sheringham's hounds this morning, at the Bund Bridge. The khets on the left side of the road, near the New Kirkee, were first drawn. A jack was found near the Sangam ferry. The hounds rattled him round the bank of the river, opposite Rosherville, but he was unable to break, and was killed as he tried to head back. After a disappointing run, we then crossed the road by the mule lines, and found most inferior jacks, who after running back towards the Deccan College, swung round the quarries, and was eventually pulled down in the Yerrowda village. We then crossed the golf links, and after trying along the sides of the Kalas ford and Lohogaon Road for some time, we found one more, and had a nice hunting run of twenty-two minutes, eventually losing the jack near "The Sisters."

CRICKET : KATHIAWAR VS. GANESH KHIND AND KIRKEE.

THE cricket match, Kathiawar *versus* Ganeshkhind and Kirkee, commenced to-day at 11 o'clock. Kathiawar going in first continued to bat till tiffin time, making 175 runs. Sinclair played exceedingly well, as also did Honeyford. Ganeshkhind made a very poor show, making six ducks, and scoring only 82, out of which Poore, who played in good form, made 42, Lord Harris being caught at point by Waddington, before he could score. The scores are :—

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.

Souter, b Heaton	16
Vajisinghji, l-b-w, b Colonel Harris	0
Bapasola, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	22
Ashby, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	22
Sinclair, c Colonel Harris, b Stockdale	50
Waddington, c Newsom, b Heaton	8
Honeyford, b Hancock	37
Spalding, b Stockdale	0
Hemo, b Hancock	1
Oghad, not out	3
Shivashankar, b Hancock	0
Extras	1
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Col Harris	60	34	2	1
Newsom	25	15	2	0
Stockdale	155	43	19	4
Poore	80	24	8	0
Heaton	80	32	7	2
Lord Harris	15	10	0	0
Hancock	11	7	0	3

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Waddington, b Oghad	0
Capt Cox, b Sinclair	0
Hancock, b Sinclair	0
Poore, not out	42
Newsom, b Sinclair	0
Col Harris, c Bapasola, b Oghad	7
Martin, b Sinclair	0
Usborne, b Sinclair	4
Heaton, run out	0
Stockdale, c and b Sinclair	6
Elliott, b Sinclair	0
Extras	16
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	73	44	4	7
Oghad	70	22	2	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Java arrived here on the 31st July.

COLOMBO, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Britannia left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Coromandel left here at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Ravenna left here at 1 p.m. to-day.

Anchor Line steamer Nubia, outward bound, left Suez, for Bombay, on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101¾
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55
Bar Silver	28¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 1.

10 p.m.	80'9

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

6 a.m.	80'4
10 a.m.	81'9
2 p.m.	81'3
4 p.m.	82'5

LAST year, according to the Chinese Customs report, opium grown in Manchuria, the better qualities of which are nearly equal to the Malwa drug, was selling some ten cents an ounce less than the imported article. Experts have said that the import of Indian opium into China can never go below a certain point any more than the market for Pommery could be spoiled by the production of cheap champagnes. The aristocratic Celestial must have his opium *extra sec*, and for that he must apply to India. Nevertheless, the improvement in the quality and declension in the price of Manchuria-grown opium are not calculated to allay the misgivings of the Government of India regarding their opium revenue. It is stated also in the same report that in Fukhien, where hitherto almost no native opium has been grown, cultivation is spreading, and at Amoy the farmers are seeking by early sowing to enhance their yield.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla was held, on Monday, Mr. Meakin presiding. The report and statement of accounts were passed, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with the addition of half-a-lakh to the reserve fund, was sanctioned. A proposition by Colonel Ralph Ousely, who, however, was not present, to the effect that all current profits should be distributed among shareholders and no addition be made to the reserve fund, was read out, but it found no proposer. The chairman, who proposed the adoption of the report, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald, who seconded the motion, spoke strongly in favour of increasing the reserve fund annually, and the shareholders present were of the same opinion. Mr. Goad, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Meugens, King, and Simson were re-elected auditors. A resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the successful working of the bank by the manager and directors during the past year.

A PARTY of a hundred of the rank-and-file of the Royal Scots Fusiliers arrived at Rawalpindi, on Monday morning, and left for Murree on Tuesday Reviewing Monday night's operations, the General Officer commanding considers that the dispositions for manning the Rawalpindi Fort by the officer commanding the Infantry Brigade in communication with the officer commanding the R. A. at the Fort were satisfactorily carried out, but that it should be borne in mind that no bands should play and no bugles sound, and that the strictest silence should prevail when assembling for parade after dark. He also notices that certain companies of one regiment became detached for a short time. The Fort signalling was satisfactory.

THE Waziri murderers of Mr. Kelley, road overseer, and of the two sowars killed at Jandula, and the havildar shot down in the Gomul Pass, passed through Rawalpindi, on Monday, under a strong escort *en route* to Peshawar, whither they have been deported from Dehra Ismail Khan, under the orders of the Political Resident of the Zhob Valley, who apprehends an attempt at rescue and other troubles.

To prevent frequent disappointment, an up-country paper considers, it is as well to draw prominent attention to the real meaning of the rule respecting the proportion allowed of the special pensions of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the P. W. D., to men who are forced to retire under the operation of the fifty-five years' rule. The popular notion is that a man can get an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 for three years' service as Superintending Engineer, and a *further* thousand after three years as a Chief Engineer, with a rateable proportion of *either* if the whole term is not put in. Such was, doubtless, the original intention of Government, and even examiners have been misled into taking this view ; but the rule really says that pensions are Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, for three years' service as Chief Engineer or as Superintending Engineer. Thus, in the case of an officer lately retired, who had put in full service as Superintending Engineer and eighteen months as Chief Engineer, he found that by one of these little jokes which so endear the Government to their servants, he had just earned half a Chief Engineer's pension or a whole Superintending Engineer's, whichever he liked to call it, but not a Superintending Engineer's plus half a Chief Engineer's. The logic of this arrangement is admirable. A man, while serving as Superintending Engineer, is earning daily a fraction of the full pension of that grade. But when he begins as Chief Engineer he earns *no* increment of pension for half his qualifying service of three years, and should think himself lucky that the Financial Department do not rule that in trying to earn a pension as Chief Engineer he abandons that already erned as Superintending Engineer, since they are distinct pensions. The concession, or, to be more accurate, the half concession, was made in Government of India Resolution No. 1783G of 18th June, 1892.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE is now engaged in cholera inoculation at Gaya, where he is daily operating on crowds of natives. From the report of the proceedings of the Madras Municipal Commissioners, it will be seen that the Professor will not be able to go to that city until next year.

DURING the forthcoming cold season it is probable that, owing to the limited funds available, there will be but few artillery practice camps to be held at stations in the Madras command, economy being the order of the day. Even these will be postponed, if possible, in order to effect a saving in the military expenditure.

COLONEL LUDLOW, Inspector-General of the Nizam's district police, will shortly retire. In certain quarters endeavours are being made to put a native in the post. It is, however, to be hoped that the Nizam's Government will be advised to put an experienced European officer in Colonel Ludlow's place, as it is notorious that the dacoits in the district are not at all afraid of the native officers.

IF the Gohna dam bursts, it will, according to the prophecy of the great "Rishis," contained in the "Shastras," result in the Ganges being polluted, and its sanctity removed to the Narbada, in the Bombay Presidency. According to the "Purans," so a correspondent states, the floods in the Gohna lake, which will change the destiny of "Mother Ganges," should occur in August, 1894, when Hurdwar is to be completely destroyed and deserted.

MR. FRANCES S. ABDULLA writes from Dehra Doon :—Since the appearance of an advertisement of the 10th July, I have had several very kind offers of aid in accomplishing the "one thousand miles point to point," which I am quite confident of riding with twenty-five hours to spare out of the one hundred and five. I would be glad if a committee of sportsmen would take over the entire management of laying the track, etc. I hope that my proposed ride "over the border" may initiate an annual "Pindarri Chase" with a starting sweepstake of a rupee for every mile ridden. My idea is that in such a case, as I have given suggestion to, only country and stud-bred horses—mares by preference—should be ridden, and thus eventually revive that quality of animal which so gallantly bore the notorious Pindarris in their famous raids into the Deccan and back into the fastnesses of Hindustan with such limit of time, as a Pindarri often had to cover ground in order to regain his stronghold.

ON Sunday there were eight landslips on the Kalka road within twelve miles of Simla, and on Monday the long expected break at the seventh mile from Kalka occurred, one thousand feet of road sliding bodily down the khud. All wheeled traffic, so far as goods are concerned, is consequently stopped, and railways have ceased through booking to Simla. Prices of food and grain have risen rapidly in the bazaar. Mr. Wallis, Executive Engineer, is superintending the work at the break, and the pathway above the landslip is being cut for passengers. Relays of coolies will deal with their baggage. The mails are being regularly delivered, though an hour or two late. This is mainly owing to the energy of Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur, Postal Superintendent, who has made every effort during the last few days to get the bags crossed over the breaks. Simla itself has been singularly free from serious landslips, but a number of trees overhanging the Mall below the Club are being cut down, as further rain must cause the subsidence of the hill-sides.

WE are sorry to hear that cattle plague (rinderpest) has broken out in the Doon and surrounding districts.

THE Madras paper hears that the Telegraph line from Momein in Chinese Yunnan to the Nampoung post in the Bhamo district, is nearing completion. A Mr. Jansen is said to be in charge of its construction under the orders of the Government of China. It was anticipated that the line would have been completed by the end of the current month ; and so also with regard to the postal arrangements that were being made. The post offices at the larger places on the Bhamo-Momein line will be worked mostly by English-speaking Chinese.

GURMUKH SINGH, father of Harnam Singh, the condemned sowar of 7th Lancers, has appealed to the Viceroy on the following grounds :—That discrepancies exist in the evidence of the witnesses ; that the prisoner was only arrested eight hours after the murders ; that the sowar, whose carbine was found dirty after the crime, was not tried, and has since been discharged from the regiment, and has gone to his home ; that when taken to the hospital with others for identification, only the prisoner was made to wear uniform, the others being in mufti ; that the Political Officer tried the case without assessors, jury, or counsel ; that this is an unusual procedure towards a British Indian subject ; that many elements of doubt exist ; that the condemned prisoner is only a lad, aged nineteen ; and that the prisoner is willing to be tried by the Chief Court before a jury with counsel's advice. The Viceroy has been pleased to allow the petition to be submitted through an agent by Gurmukh Singh on behalf of his son. The execution had been fixed for the 31st ultimo. Consequently it has been stayed pending the final decision.

IT has recently been decided that no officer, unless he has passed the higher standard in Hindustani, can be appointed to conduct the periodical examination held in native languages for military officers. Should there be more that ten candidates, a second fully qualified examining officer will be appointed, and another for every additional ten or fraction of ten. The written exercises of each candidate are to be countersigned by the examining officer.

RAJA KISHEN PRASAD, the Military Minister to his Highness the Nizam, is drawing a good deal of public attention. His row with the Arab Nawab, Azam Ali Khan, in which some were killed and wounded, is already known. Raja Kishen Prasad's name is again before the public as having taken forcible possession of the village of Suampett from his cousin, Raja Bihari Prasad, who has now petitioned his Highness to interfere in the matter. A Commission is likely to be appointed to enquire into the alleged oppression of the Nizam's Military Minister.

IN connection with the three sections of the Afghan Boundary Commission, the following are the latest reports :—(1) Mr. Udney is in communication with his colleague about the date for commencing ; (2) Mr. Donald has made some actual progress ; and (3) Captain McMahon has advanced further on, and is doing some useful survey work.

ANOTHER Commissariat scandal is said to have been brought to light in Burma, a fortnight ago, by the verification of the Commissariat bakery accounts for a certain month being ordered. The following day it was discovered that a particular file was missing. The Chief Commissariat Officer next sent a clerk to the Commissariat Examiner's office, for a copy of certain accounts. These were found to be missing, having been torn from the files. Then the bakery accounts for other months were called for ; these, too, were gone. The auditors of the Examiner's office were next ordered to specially prepare accounts from all the available figures from other sources. This they did, leaving the books and files in the office last Saturday. On Monday morning, all the books and files had gone, and there is no explanation up to date.

IT is understood that the Civil Engineers of the P. W. D. intend founding an O'Callaghan prize in the Institution of Civil Engineers in commemoration of the distinguished services of the gentleman who was the first Civil Engineer to hold the post of Secretary to the Government of India P. W. D.

THE autumn tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has not been definitely settled, but he will probably leave Simla the third week in October, marching by way of the Chor to Nahan. He will afterwards join the Viceroy at Lahore, and proceed with his Excellency to Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, on the conclusion of the Lahore durbar, will accompany the Viceroy to Delhi.

THERE is a vacancy, writes a London military correspondent, in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, consequent on the death of Major Montagu John Battye, an old Bombay Infantry officer, whose honourable record includes service in the first Afghan War and the Sind Campaign of fifty years ago. There are many applicants for the vacancy, as service in the Body-Guard is always popular. I need hardly add that war service is now very properly reckoned an absolute essential for qualification.

THE handful of Sikh soldiers in the employment of the British Central African Company, a contemporary remarks, do not cease their connection with the Indian Army when they volunteer for service in the Dark Continent. They are still borne on their regimental rolls, and after three or four years they can return to their comrades. Moreover, the Government treat them in the matter of rewards for gallantry just as if they were fighting on the Indian frontier. The Order of Merit lies open to them in Central Africa as much as in the Burma jungles or the Indus Kohistan. Last Saturday's *Gazette*, for example, contains a notification awarding the 3rd class of the Order to Havildar Balaka Singh, of the 45th Sikhs, a man evidently good to have at one's back in a tight place. He was in Fort Maguire while Captain Edwards was engaged in the neighbourhood with a body of the enemy immensely superior to the hundred or so of Sikh police under him. Ammunition ran short, and a disaster would probably have followed, had not Balaka Singh sallied out with a few men and carried some boxes of cartridges to his comrades. It was a bold action, for Captain Edwards was temporarily cut off from the Fort, and his position was becoming serious. Nowhere more than in Central Africa have the Sikhs shown their splendid fighting qualities. Again and again they have had to face great odds, sometimes without their British officer, and not once have they failed to hold their own. In fact, the few hundred sepoys sent from India have done more in the last few years under such leaders as the late Captain Maguire, Captain Johnson, and Captain Edwards to suppress the slave trade than had been done in the previous decade. They are a small "victorious army," who have cowed the Arab dealers and broken the authority of Chiefs as powerful even as Makinjira. On more than one occasion the least flinching would have led to their annihilation, but true to the traditions of their race, they are at their best when the enemy is strongest. We cannot spare many to serve in Africa, but such as go there are a credit to the Indian Army.

CHOLERA continues at Cawnpore, and one or two fresh cases have appeared in the British regiment quartered there. Two companies, as a precautionary measure, are now out in camp. Mr. Penny, C.S., who died at Unao, on the 24th ultimo, of cholera, was buried at Cawnpore the following day.

No one doubts that if gambling of all kinds could be effectually suppressed, it would be to the advantage of the health of the community, says a contemporary. That is certain ; but at least equally certain is the truth of the old saying that men cannot be made virtuous by Act of Parliament, and the well-meant endeavours of the Anti-Gambling League are inevitably doomed, not only to meet with abject failure, but to do great deal of mischief. Unless an offence at law is also an offence which the moral sense of the community reprobates, the attempt to make it penal has only the excessively mischievous result of gaining sympathy for the offender. The vast majority of men see no sort of harm in a bet of a few shillings or a few pounds, as the case may be, according to the means of the man who makes it. It is an old-fashioned way of emphasising an opinion, and is practised by bishops, judges, statesmen of the very highest rank, and other leaders, not only of society, but of intellectual society. The bishop may, indeed, only bet on a rubber of whist, but the principle is the same. When, therefore, a gentleman, named Mr. John Hawke, arises and says that these things shall not be, the world in general is naturally a little inclined to laugh at Mr. John Hawke, notwithstanding his position as the honorary organising secretary of the Anti-Gambling League. Even if Englishmen had any very great regard for little societies of busy bodies who try to earn notoriety by poking their noses into other people's business, there would be a disposition to resent the interference of this league. That it has not the very faintest chance of effecting the object at which it aims, is more than obvious to everyone who has any acquaintance with the subject.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES GREENWOOD.

THE trite saying that, "in the midst of life, we are in death," seldom found a more apposite illustration than in the case of Mr. James Greenwood, exchange broker. Yesterday afternoon, he took his tiffin, as usual, in the Bombay Club, and afterwards lay down in an easy chair, in which a few minutes later, he was found to be a corpse. The suddenness of the occurrence took many of those present by surprise. Dr. Sidney Smith, who has his office close by, on the premises of the National Bank, was at once sent for. He found that life was extinct, and was of opinion from the surrounding circumstances that the cause of death was apoplexy. Mrs. Greenwood, who lives in the bungalow of Mr. A. F. Turner, was communicated with, and was some time later by the side of her deceased husband. Mr. Turner and other friends were in attendance at the Club, and after consultation it was decided to remove the body to the European General Hospital, with Dr. Collie's permission. The funeral starts from the hospital, at 6 o'clock, this morning, and is expected to be at the Sewree Cemetry, at 7 a.m. The late Mr. Greenwood was an old resident of Bombay, where his open-hearted good nature and obliging disposition had made him many friends. He was esteemed and respected generally among native brokers also. About forty years ago Mr. Greenwood came to Bombay as deputy accountant in the late Commercial Bank, of which Mr. M. R. de Quadros was then the accountant, and Mr. Robert Angus was the manager. After the failure of the bank, Mr. Greenwood went home and joined in business the firm of Messrs. Beaty and Angus, merchants, but had the ill-luck to lose nearly all his money in connection with the firm which failed. Returning to Bombay about the year 1863, Mr. Greenwood took up the business of an exchange broker, and was sometime subsequently appointed paid-broker to the Bombay branch of the Agra Bank, of which Mr. W. S. D. Blackhall was the then manager. Mr. Greenwood's conscientious work in that capacity met with approbation, and he was appointed manager of the China branch of the Agra Bank. He was in 1887 promoted to the post of manager of the Bombay branch in succession to Mr. James Hutton. Some time subsequently Mr. Greenwood went home on furlough for about a year, and returning to Bombay, in 1892, resumed charge of the office of manager of the local branch. In November, 1893, he left the service of the bank on a gratuity, and started in business again as an exchange broker on his own account, which he continued till the time of his death. He leaves behind him a widow and three children.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Barrett, Capt A
Collins, Mr A
Cunliffe, Mr
Cooper, Capt A F
Davidson, Mr L
Gambier, Col J R and servant
Hill, Lieut W
Impey, Mr W H L
James, Mr W
Kempter, Lieut-Col
Lightfoot, Major
Moran, Mr and Mrs
Milne, Mr J
McCormick, Mr H
Parson, Mr O S
Priestley, Mr W
Puckridge, Mr H W
Puckridge, Mrs
Tartt, Mr Geo

FOR BRINDISI.

Arnold, Mr and Mrs T W
Bhownuggree, Mr M M
Ferrard, Surg-Major E
Hogge, Major J W
Kennedy, Mr
Rawlins, Mr J B
Sulemani, Mr S J
White, Surg-Major H L E

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr Holbeche,

THE following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman ; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton ; Mr H S Lawrence ; Mrs Spencer's child, inft and ayah ; Mr C H Hill ; Mrs Thompson ; Master Kirkpatrick ; Mr Kirkpatrick ; Mrs Sharpe ; Mr E M F Dillon ; Mr T F Duthie ; Dr E Bevill ; Miss Mansell ; Mr F C O Beaman ; Mr S T Rice ; Mr A Campbell ; Mr B Heaton ; Mr H L Holland ; Capt R J Bentinck ; Revd and Mrs S Bell ; Mrs Shakespeare, child and inft ; Mrs Davis ; and Lieut-Col C F Watkins.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry ; Lieut J R Hill ; Mr R F Young ; Mr T Sturrock ; Mr H S Bill ; Mr S A Bourdillon ; Mr A Forbes ; Mr A H L Fraser ; Miss Lugard ; Mr R Hill ; Dr Miss Grimleth ; Mrs Yarrett and child Mr E C Lugard ; Mr J G D Partridge ; Mr Sterling ; Mr Jackson ; Mr and Mrs A F Rogers ; Mr A R Bonns ; Mr Furiurd ; Mr H Bengemann ; Lieut H F Pritchard ; Mr Chapman ; Mr C B Leneta ; Col W S Peat ; Mr W S Nathan ; Mr Ross Johnson ; Mr Pope ; Revd Beck ; Mr G G White ; Mr C Hill ; Mr Dring ; Mr Asher ; Mr H Hatch ; Mr J L Lushington ; Mr Leyburn ; Mr Smith and brother ; Mr Ogilvie ; Mr J McManns ; and Mr H Hastings.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth ; Major J Burn Murdock ; Mr G C Walker ; Capt G Davidson ; Mr H N Wright ; Mr and Mrs E F Barlow ; Lieut H Brook ; Mr James Mr J Stafford ; Master M Rees ; and Hon Justice G E Knox.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

For London—Major W S Hewett : and Mr A H Gunter.

For Brindisi—Col E A Money ; Mr Mohun Lall ; and Mr Behari Lall.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September, 1894.

For London—Mr A Phillip ; Col and Mrs R D Morris ; Mr S R P Mackieson ; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children ; Mr Hynes ; Mr G H Sanders ; Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs Barrow ; Mr Gray and 2 Misses Gray ; and Mrs Thompson.

Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept. 1894.

For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon ; Mrs L Johnstone ; Sir E Petheram ; and Hon Justice Hill.

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Loggin, 22nd Sept 1894.

For London—Mr Sutherland ; Mr and Mrs R T Crosthwaite, child and Miss Crosthwaite.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.

For Brindisi—H F S Ramsden and Mr E R Smetham.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October 1894.

For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children ; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child ; Miss Lee ; Mrs C F Oldham, inft and nurse ; Lieut C M Cockeraft.

Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October 1894.

For London—Miss Strahan.

Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October 1894.

For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield, and Mr Nesfield.

For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE REV. F. B. SANDBERG, B. A., has been appointed Honorary Chaplain, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., resigned.

LEAVE to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, has been granted to Lieut.-Col. F. Abbott, Commandant, 7th Bombay Lancers.

MR. STEPHEN BABINGTON has been gazetted Second Lieutenant, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* A. W. Thompson, resigned, Major B. Phillips. Unattached List, has been put on the effective list, *vice* Dunsterville, supernumerary.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District regrets to have to announce the death of Captain Charles Parker, Reserve, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, which took place at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Tuesday.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted by the Secretary of State to Captain D. C. W. Harrison, till 11th February next, on private affairs, Lieut. C. S. Stack, six months, on private affairs, and Lieut. C. G. Carnegy, two months, on medical certificate. All three officers are attached to the Staff Corps. A three months' extension, on medical certificate, has also been granted to Lieut. F. Bullock, R. E.

POLO.

THERE will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

COLOURS.		WHITES.
Prevost Graham Enthoven Ferguson	vs.	Steel Fairclough Procter Birkett
Prevost Graham Steel Fairclough	vs.	Cornish Procter Francis Malleson
Prevost Graham Birkett Ellwood	vs.	Steel Fairclough Procter Enthoven
Prevost Graham Malleson Birkett	vs.	Fairclough Francis Procter Cornish

ON Saturday and Sunday the Ravi at Lahore rose considerably, and again flooded a good part of the low-lying country between the bridge of boats and the fort. The river, it is curious to notice, has entirely altered the "set" of its current between the railway bridge and the bridge of boats. The current now beats with full force on the right bank just over the tottering P. W. D. bungalow, and it looks, as if in spite of the chains that have been used, both the bungalow and the little row of shops behind it will be carried away. About half-a-mile below the bungalow the river has again cut its way obliquely into the right bank, and threatens a large area of cultivated land. It is stated that the owners of this property intend to bring an action against the North-West Railway for damages, alleging that the new "set" of the current is due to the engineers having contracted the channel near the railway bridge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad if you could find space for some remarks suggested by an article on "Comic Economies," in the *Pioneer* of the 28th June, in which the *Pioneer* falls foul of the *Times* for having stated the almost elementary truth that, "it is the necessity for meeting the remittance (of the Home Charges) that calls forth the export, and if the remittance ceases to be made, the corresponding export ceases with it." It is not often that one feels disposed to take up the cudgels on behalf of the *Times'* views on the Indian currency question. That question generally brings the subject of bimetallism in its train, and bimetallism is to the *Times* as a red rag to a bull. In the presence of the rag the *Times* shows all the sweet reasonableness of that intelligent animal. In the present case, however, there was no question of bimetallism ; and I venture to say that, for once in a way, the *Times* delivered itself of perfectly sound economic doctrine.

That the balance of trade, the normal excess of export over imports, is a direct consequence of the debt which it goes to discharge, and that causes analogous to those which in the first instance bring it into existence when the liability first appears, and afterwards cause it to grow as the liability increases, must also bring about its disappearance, if and when the liability ceases or is suspended, is, I say, an almost elementary truth, which evidently requires to be more generally known, at any rate, in India. Two years ago, when Mr. Mackay was promising us all an eighteen-penny, or even a better, rupee if the Secretary of State would close the mints and stop the sale of council bills, it was the certainty of this truth that emboldened me to point out in the columns of the *Englishman* that the certain and only permanent result of such a measure must be the disappearance of the balance of trade, a prediction which was very speedily fulfilled. That this truth should have been very generally lost sight of, two years ago, is comparatively intelligible. That it should be generally ignored at this time of day, after the object lesson we have had, is truly surprising. If anybody doubts the fact I refer him in the first instance to *Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Chap. XXI., Section* 4. Mill there explains the process of adjustment of "international payments of a non-commercial character." Having first shown, according to his usual practice, what happens on the supposition of barter, he goes on to say :—"The same results follow on the supposition of money. Commerce being supposed to be in a state of equilibrium when the obligatory remittances began, the first remittance is necessarily made in money. This lowers prices in the remitting country, and raises them in the receiving. The natural effect is that more commodities are exported than before, and fewer imported, and that, on the score of commerce alone, a balance will be constantly due from the receiving to the paying (*i.e.*, tribute-paying) country. When the debt thus annually due to the tributary country becomes equal to the annual tribute or other regular payment due from it, no further transmission of money takes place ; the equilibrium of exports and imports will no longer exist, but that of payments will ; the exchange will be at par, the two debts will be set off against one another, and the tribute or remittance will be virtually paid in goods." Thus the balance of trade is shown to be a direct consequence of the tribute or remittance ; and it is fairly obvious that, under ordinary circumstances, if the tribute suddenly ceases, by a converse process the balance of trade must be extinguished. The previously tributary country will now be creditor for the excess of its exports over its imports ; at first money will pass from the debtor to the creditor country; prices will rise in the latter, and fall in the former ; exports from the creditor country will be stimulated and imports checked ; and gradually the excess of exports over imports will disappear. The stoppage of council ills is essentially a stoppage of payment of the tribute. The liability continues, but the payment ceases.

But Mill's statement of the case, in the passage quoted, is not complete ; and the defect in the statement is of the first importance in connection with our subject, because in our case the circumstances are not ordinary. On the virtual stoppage of the tribute, the Indian mints being closed, the circumstances were such that neither money nor coinable bullion could pass from the debtor to the creditor country.

I must now refer the reader back to Chapter XX. of Mill's *Principles*. In that chapter he explains the action of the exchanges, and the process by which are adjusted any disturbances of the equilibrium of trade—the expression "equilibrium of trade" meaning, be it understood, when there is no tribute *equality of exports and imports*, and when there is a tribute *equality of payments, i.e., exports* equals *imports* plus *tribute.* I can only quote extracts from the closing passages, in which Mill thus sums up the results :—"But a small excess of imports above exports, or any other small amount of debt to be paid to foreign countries, does not usually affect the exchanges to the full extent of the cost and risk of transporting bullion (and therefore does not *necessarily* lead to any transmission of money). The length of credit allowed generally permits, on the part of some of the debtors, a postponement of payment, and in the meantime the balance may turn the other way and restore the equality of debts and credits without any actual transmission of the metals ; and this is the more likely to happen, *as there is a self-adjusting power in the variations of the exchange itself.* Bills are at a premium because a greater money value has been imported than exported. *But the premium is itself an extra profit to those who export.* Besides the price they obtain for their goods, they draw for the amount and gain the premium. *It is, on the other hand, a diminution of profit to those who import.* Besides the price of the goods they have to pay a premium for remittance. So that what is called an unfavourable exchange is an encouragement to export, and a discouragement to import. And if the balance due is small, and is the consequence of some merely casual disturbance in the ordinary course of trade, it is soon liquidated in commodities, and the account adjusted by means of bills, without the transmission of any bullion. Not so, however, when the excess of imports above exports, which has more the exchange unfavourable, arises from a permanent cause. In that case what disturbed the equilibrium must have been the state of prices, and it can only be restored by acting on prices . . . . . Disturbances, therefore, of the equilibrium of exports and imports, and consequent disturbances of the exchange may be considered as of two classes ; the one casual or accidental, which if not on too large a scale, correct themselves through the premium on bills, without any transmission of the previous metals ; the other arising from the general state of prices (or any other permanent cause), which cannot be corrected without the subtraction of actual money from the circulation of one of the countries (or its addition to the circulation of the other), or an annihilation of credit (stringency) equivalent to it." The italics and of course the words within parenthesis are mine.

Re-reading *now* our first extract—that from Chapter XXI.—we are in a position to realize the defect in Mill's brief statement of the way in which the balance of trade is brought into existence. The defect is in the opening statement that "when the obligatory remittances begin, *the first remittance is necessarily made in money.*" In the light of the extracts from Chapter XX. it is evident that this, though enough for a brief summary, is not the whole truth. The cause of the disturbances being permanent, transmission of money, or bullion to be coined into money, must take place sooner or later ; but the first adjustment of the earlier instalments of the tribute will certainly be effected by bills, with a consequent disturbance of the exchange ; actual transmission of money (or bullion) will only take place when exchange reaches specie point. And this brings us to another defect in Mill's statements : a defect, this time, in his statement of the process by which a *permanent* disturbance of the equilibrium of trade must be adjusted. Mill dealt only with ordinary conditions. He did not take account of conditions in which, the mints of the creditor country being closed, any addition to the circulation is a physical impossibility. We have, therefore, to consider how the adjustment would take place in the conditions that we have to deal with.

But first let us ask ourselves whether it is absolutely necessary that there should be an adjustment; that is to say, whether the annual payment of the tribute—some twenty crores—being suddenly stopped, there might not nevertheless remain, more or less permanently, an annual excess of some twenty crores of value of exports over value of imports. As to this I think that, in the conditions supposed by Mill such a contingency is, in a certain sense at least, conceivable; but it seems to me absolutely inconceivable in the conditions that we have to deal with. In the conditions dealt with by Mill, it seems certain that events would proceed as indicated by his arguments, at any rate up to the transmissions of money, or bullion immediately convertible into money. But it is at least conceivable that, for a long time at any rate, the process might stop there. However improbable, it is at least conceivable that the rise of prices which would ordinarily follow on inflation of the currency, might not take place after all; the inflation being counteracted by other causes, such as a sudden spurt of population, great expansion of domestic trade, curtailment of credit facilities, and so on. It is *conceivable*, therefore, that the adjustment of the annual excess of exports might, for a long time, continue to be made in money, or coinable bullion; and it is even conceivable that this might continue so long as to give some countenance to the delusion that it might possibly be a normal or permanent condition of things.

But I fail to see how any sane man, having once given the slightest thought to the matter, can suppose that this annual excess could continue in the conditions actually obtaining, *i.e.*, when payment in money, or in coinable bullion, is a physical impossibility. In these conditions the supposition means that, year after year, England might go on piling up debt to India, *on commercial account alone*, at the rate of twenty crores yearly, without ever thinking of settling the debt. If that is a conceivable supposition, I should be glad to be informed of the arguments by which its possibility is supported. Pending the production of such arguments I take it to be certain that some adjustment of the disturbance *must* take place; and I proceed to consider how it would be brought about. Failing a rise of prices as a consequence of inflation of the currency, there are apparently only two conceivable ways in which exports can be checked and imports encouraged, namely:—(*a*) A real rise of prices brought about by some other cause—some cause other than inflation of the currency; or (*b*) that "self-adjusting power," as Mill called it, "in the variations of the exchange itself"—the extra profit on exports and the diminution of profit on imports, or *vice-versa*, which is involved in a change in the rate of exchange. As far as the immediate argument is concerned the first alternative (*a*) might be dismissed with the remark that the only cause known to exist, and capable of producing any effect whatever on prices, was a cause which must tend to *lower* prices. The closing of the mints, if it had any effect at all, must tend to lower prices. That was the one object of closing the mints. The object was by virtual contraction of the currency to lower all prices, and among them the price of sterling exchange.

But though this disposes of the matter as far as the immediate argument is concerned, the point is, I think, worthy of something more than passing notice, because of the light it throws on the inherent difficulties—not to say impossibilities—of the situation produced by first closing the mints, and then stopping the sale of council bills, which for our purposes was tantamount to stopping the payment of the tribute. We first close the mints in order to *lower rupee prices;* and then by stopping the payment of the tribute, we introduce an impossible situation, for which the only permanent and effective corrective seems to be a *general rise of rupee prices.* It seems to me that it is at this point that we begin to understand what Sir D. Barbour means when expressing, I venture to say, the opinion of all sound economists, he speaks of the attempt to fix a minimum price for council bills as "a pernicious measure" and as one "foredoomed to disastrous failure."

Failing, then, even the slightest reason for anticipating any general rise of prices, there was only one possible way of adjusting the disturbance of equilibrium produced by the sudden introduction of the condition. *Exports greater than imports by twenty crores and no tribute.* The disturbance could only be adjusted by what Mill called the "self-adjusting power in the variations of the exchange itself." Now, Mill, dealing with conditions which pre-supposed the possibility of remitting either money or coinable bullion, naturally enough treated the self-adjusting power as a slight thing, capable only of adjusting slight and casual disturbances. From his point of view the premium on exchange which constitutes an extra profit on exports, and a diminution of profit on imports, could not exceed the actual charges of transmitting money or coinable bullion—could not probably exceed, some 1¼ or 2 per cent. But in our case with the closing of the mints, and the consequent impossibility of remitting either money or coinable bullion, the limit to the premium on exchange disappeared once for all. There was no longer any limit whatever. As a matter of fact as between India and England there was a sudden rise equivalent to a premium or discount, as the case might be, of about 10 per cent., occasioned, no doubt, in the main by the sudden excess of demand for rupee bills to pay for the now unbalanced excess of exports, but also largely due to speculative influences based on absurd expectations as to the ultimate effect on the rupee of the measures adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. At the same time, as between India and the Further East, and more and more as the future action of the United States became more certain the premium or discount on exchange was further increased as a consequence of the great independent fall of silver. I say "premium or discount," because what is a premium in one country is a discount in the other. Naturally there was an utter collapse of the export trade, and in a very short time the balance of trade was not simply extinguished, it was actually reversed.

Now, Sir, if that is not the obvious and well-known explanation of the collapse of the export trade, and the reversal of the balance of trade, I shall be glad to hear what is the true explanation. But if that is a true statement of the course of events—and a true statement of the necessary and inevitable course of events under like conditions—it seems to me that the *Times* is abundantly justified in saying: "It is the necessity for meeting the remittance that calls forth the export, and if the remittance ceases to be made, the corresponding export ceases with it."

If you can bear with me a little longer I should like to say something on a few other points. And, first, I would invite attention to the very different way in which the adjustment of disturbance of equilibrium proceeds under the ordinary or natural conditions supposed by Mill, and under the artificial conditions introduced by the closing of the mints. Roughly, I suppose, I may say, that council bills constitute about 15 or 20 per cent. of the aggregate of bills drawn upon India; and obviously you cannot suddenly and completely withdraw from the market 15 or 20 per cent. of the supply of anything, without occasioning a sharp rise in the price. Supposing, then, that the mints had remained open, a stoppage of the sale of council bills would unquestionably have produced a sharp rise in the price of exchange in India; but that rise would have been effectually controlled by the price of silver—by the possibility of buying and remitting coinable silver instead of bills. Conceivably, the price of rupee exchange might, for the moment, have risen appreciably higher than the price of silver; but it could not have remained higher for any length of time. Thus, there would have been no sudden and violent blow to the Indian export trade. The adjustment of equilibrium would have been brought about slowly by the gradual inflation of the currency; and it would have proceeded just as far as was necessary, and no further; equilibrium being once reached the adjustment would have been complete.

Compare this with what actually occurred. Instead of simply restoring equilibrium, the balance of trade was actually reversed. Now commercial bills do not represent the whole of the balance of trade. Family remittances and remittances of the proceeds of investment in India count for a considerable sum. I think I have seen these remittances on private account estimated at something like three or four crores a year. Apparently, therefore, the mere readjustment of equilibrium did not require an actual reversal of the balance of trade. Even with council bills suspended there should, in the state of equilibrium, have been a normal excess of exports to the extent of some three or four crores a year. Thus the closure of the mints, by removing the one condition which could *effectually* control a rise of the exchange, not only caused the readjustment to proceed with quiet unnecessary violence, but it caused it to go far beyond the point of equilibrium, thereby necessitating another, and probably also too violent, swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction. And these excesses are not accidental incidents of the adjustment of the particular disturbance in question. On the contrary, they seem to be necessary conditions of all adjustments effected entirely by the uncontrolled "self-adjusting power in the variations of the exchange itself."

I may possibly be told that, what some are pleased to call, "the inaptitude of the Secretary of State," in resuming the sale of council bills, was responsible for the violent reaction. I may have something more to say about that action hereafter; but for the present it is enough to point out that the balance of trade had already been reversed when the sale of council bills was resumed. Indeed, it was apparently the recognition of the gravity of the situation, as revealed by the reversal of the balance, that finally decided the Secretary of State to withdraw from a false position, into which he had been forced by popular clamour against his own better judgment.

This much will, doubtless, put pressure on your space, so with your permission I will conclude my letter in the next issue.—Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

Allahabad, July 29.

THE SURAT FLOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest, and much sympathy, the graphic accounts of the recent floods in and around Surat. It was only natural that the defences built to save the city of Surat, would result in spreading the flood waters over the low-lying country, surrounding the city, and thereby causing great damage to life and property. In my opinion all these oft-recurring floods could be entirely stopped if Government would but learn a lesson from the past, and be more careful for the future. For six years I held charge of the Melghat forests, the northern boundary of which is formed by the Tapti; and some eight years ago, I carefully examined the whole length of the river from Byraguhr to Buranpur, a distance of some sixty miles, as it was hoped that the Berar Forest Department might be able to float timber down to Buranpur, or even to Surat. The Tapti rises in the ranges of hills north and north-east of Byraguhr; and as is but natural for more rain falls amongst these hills, than in the low-lands surrounding Buranpur, or Surat; consequently, if floods are prevented during the first hundred, or hundred and fifty, miles of the course of the Tapti, they are not likely to occur in any intensity where the river debouches into the plain. I urge, therefore, that it is the imperative duty of Government to protect the banks of this important river, so that serious floods shall be all but impossible. Arrangements should at once be made to secure a strip of land, at least half a mile in breadth, on either side of the river, for a distance of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles—this area should be handed over to the Forest Departments of the Central Provinces and Berar, who would plant it up with indigenous trees, such as teak, babul, khair, jamun, pongra, bamboos, &c,—no cultivation, or grazing should be permitted, and the area must be secured from all danger of fire. Such a belt would most materially decrease the evasion of the river banks and lessen the danger from floods. Fortunately the upper portion of the Tapti flows through jungles which already are partially preserved; but from Byraguhr to Buranpur, what were once fine jungles inhabited by large herds of buffaloes, bison, sambur, and cheetah, are now open grazing grounds, mixed up with scant jungle and strips of cultivation. It is almost incredible how a free protected area will catch and retain rain water; when the same rainfall on an unprotected area will cause immense damage through flooded rivers, etc. It is an *authenticated fact* that not ten years ago a certain D. P. W. officer was engaged in making a main road up to and through part of the Melghat reserved forests—a sudden storm arose when the officer was encamped in the open jungle and all the small rivers and nullahs were flooded, he moved camp at once into the reserved forests, expecting to find some newly built culverts washed away, but to his surprise the nallahs had absolutely no water in them—the force of the rain had been broken by the numerous trees and clumps of bamboos, and had then been soaked up by the grass, and humus-clad hill sides. The initial cost of taking up the strip of land, some hundred square miles, would be heavy, but in the course of a few years a considerable revenue would be derived from forest produce and I do not think that the cost of reserving the ground, would total up to the damage done to life and property by one really bad flood. I dare not take up more of your valuable space, but the subject is by no means exhausted, and I trust that more able pens than mine will take up the matter and try to get the banks of the Tapti once more covered with tree growth and thus materially lessen the damage from floods.—Yours, &c.,

F. P.

CENTRAL PROVINCES FOREST OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late numerous letters have appeared in the Indian papers, pointing out the grievances under which the officers in the Central Provinces have laboured. Another injustice has lately been done. An officer who has spent the past fourteen years up in the hills with Simla as head-quarters, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Forests in the Central Provinces. To officers who for many years have stood the sweltering heat, often 110° in the shade, and rising even higher in tents; such an appointment is most unjust, and much heart-burning has consequently been caused amongst the senior officers. It is a known secret that the officer alluded to, is not in good health, and detests the plains, and having spent most of his service in the hills, can be but little acquainted with the working and management of deciduous forests in the plains. Any one would naturally think that the proper person to appoint to have control over the Central Provinces forests would be one of the senior deputy conservators; the majority of whom have spent the best part of their lives in the Provinces; but it has been ruled otherwise, and once more an outsider has usurped the place, so eagerly coveted by the disheartened officers of the

C. P.

THE anonymous slanderer, observes a contemporary, is a creature so constantly at work in this country, and at the same time so hard of detection, that it is a matter for satisfaction when we hear of any of the tribe having come by his deserts. In the Etah district lately the authorities were annoyed by a swarm of petitions anonymously or fictitiously signed, particularly from the towns of Kasganj and Soron, bringing charges of all kinds against the official staff. In one instance the character of the Munsiff of Kasganj was attacked in a letter to the Judge of Aligarh, to whom the munsiff is subordinate. The petition bore the signature of Ram Dial, resident of Kasganj, and accused the munsiff of bribery and corruption. The judge forwarded the petition to the officer accused to see whether he could trace the authorship, and eventually it was traced to one Hur Dial, a Brahmin stamp vendor, who was duly placed on his trial under Sections 211 and 500 of the Penal Code. He was convicted by the Joint Magistrate on both charges and sentenced to one year and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. On appeal, Mr. Rustomjee, the Judge of Farruckhabad, while entertaining no doubt as to the facts, held that the conviction under the second head (defamation) could not be sustained, and reduced the sentence to six months in all. This, however, should be sufficient to keep Hur Dial's pen from running away with him in future.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To utilize the "Telang Memorial" I would humbly suggest that it would be a true memorial to use a little portion of the large fund in printing and publishing into parts the series of collection of books, essays, works, &c., by the lamented deceased with his full life and photo. in English, and particularly its translations into all the Indian languages, the price of which should be cheapest, as would defray the expenses, and would enable even the poor countryman of the lamented deceased to purchase and read. This memorial would be true, and properly beneficial, not only to the people of this country, but also to foreigners. In this way the lamented deceased's photo. and life may go in the hands of the masses here and about, and the wisdom and knowledge of such a high character may be easily learnt by all the little educated poor and rich people in their mother-tongues. I feel sure if such copies are circulated in all the Government and private offices, school, and colleges, shops and streets of towns and villages through the whole country, they would at once be purchased by heaps by the people who need to be improved most. Let the matter of whole fund be settled in any way, as house for students, hall for examination, school for women for higher education (needfully wanted), in such place there should be either an excellent big portrait or an excellent big bust. The large fund to use for an examination hall is mostly improper, but it is better that either the fund or its interest should be devoted to assist intelligent poor students, whereby they may be encouraged, and by and by increase the percentage of educated countrymen. In future, only the new ban of learned public may occasionally (yearly or so) go to such place, and even remain unknown of the deceased's valued life and deeds but only know that the deceased was a greatman in backward days than to know his most worthy life and valued deeds as it has been in the case of the late keenly lamented Hon'ble Jugannathji Shunkershet who rendered most important services to the cause of both elementry and advanced education in Western India in the first most hard time to his long-exerted career of more than about forty-three years as a beloved citizen and sincere friend of the public and Government of Bombay, whose statue stands in the lonely place at the back steps of Town Hall, where his feature is seen only if one happens to go purposely on some of his reasons. How would the stranger be benefitted of his skilful and political character only by seeing the statue. Pity! no one writes such people's histories afterwards as it is customary to write even good poor men's histories in Europe, so as to give examples to the people and their generations. Therefore, this is my humble suggestion for the prints of the works with life and photo. of the late lamened Honorable Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E.—Yours, &c.,

S. P. TRIMBUCKRAO,

August 2.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to offer the following suggestions in connection with the Telang Memorial Fund:—(*a*) The extension of the Students' Residential Quarters in the Elphinstone College is a purely sectarian scheme. (*b*) The foundation of a Fellowship for the encouragement of original research is like many other Fellowships and prizes likely to defeat its own end. (*c*) The examination hall is a place where the victims of examination are every year counted in great numbers, and has therefore its terrors for the students, who would be loath to associate the memory of the late lamented gentleman with anything so portentous.

I therefore, beg to suggest that the sum should be disposed of in one of the following ways:—

(1) The erection of three marble statues, one in the Elphinstone College, another in the University Hall, and a third in the High Court, by which a universality of benefits may possibly be approached. It is needless to add how completely unwilling we are to forget Mr. Telang's face, which an esteemed friend of our departed leader described as handsome and beaming with intelligence, and that the charm of his sprightly and well-formed person was no mean factor of that "lovableness," which enlisted sentiments of respectful sympathy in his favour the moment one beheld him.

(2) The attachment of a small gymkhana to each college in this Presidency, whereby Mr. Justice Ranade's suggestions as regards physical exercise may be carried out. We are told that Mr. Telang, who regretted that he had early neglected the playground, had actually contemplated a similar scheme a short time before his death.

(3) A careful collection and publication, in a popular form, of Mr. Telang's miscellaneous writings and speeches, with a wooden engraving attached to each volume of such publication. Mr. Telang was one of those few of our countrymen who enjoyed European fame, and it is on his writings and speeches more than upon anything else that the future fame of Mr. Telang depends.—Yours, &c.,

August 2. D. M. DURVE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Telang Memorial literature has reached such a stage of repetitions of recommendations as to the best way of utilising the fund, that the wisdom of postponing the chance of giving a finishing stroke to the theme at the last meeting is now considered by a few of the deceased worthy's admirers to have been a piece of doubtful statesmanship. What has the public lost or gained during the time of the newspaper controversy. Every contributor represents himself in his own best light by donning the garb of personal knowledge of the taste and feelings the late Mr. Telang cherished. The question of arriving at the truth of the religious, social, or political ideal the late scholar had before him must always remain a mystery to all his admirers, for he was all in all, and, as his Excellency remarked at the Town Hall meeting a loveable man. Without going much further into the nature of the memorial, and shrinking for ever from the ignoble disposition of seeing things under surface, the majority of the subscribers ought to do their best in accordance with the conscientious respect for the memory of our dear departed. Had it been the question of a public endowment by a donor, undoubtedly in such a case, the donor had every right to order the tune he wanted. But when the question of tendering our homage of respect and appreciation to one we called our own is concerned, it is our bounden duty to be oblivious of the doctrine of utility, and remain solaced by the doings of the learned majority and singing *Te Deum.*—Yours, &c.,

August 2. M. N. W.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the secretaries of the Telang Memorial Committee have very wisely left the question of deciding upon a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Justice Telang to the public at large, and as several gentlemen have already ventilated their views through the columns of your esteemed paper, I venture to suggest a plan, hoping it will meet with the approval of the committee. No doubt, the late Mr. Justice Telang was a central luminary of the Elphinstone College, yet his sympathies for the students of the sister colleges were equally well known. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal to erect residential quarters solely for the students of the Elphinstone College has one main drawback, *i. e.*, that it is purely sectarian. The counter-proposals of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan are both impracticable. There are not funds enough for a big examination hall, while the founding of lectureships will meet with the same sad fate as the much-talked-of Wilson Philological Lectureships. The question of the abnormally increased rate of mortality has recently drawn the attention of all able thinkers and some means should be suggested to palliate that evil. In such a large city as Bombay students from the mofussil as well as local who have no means to reside in healthy localities, are found packed up like sardines in a tin in dirty hovels, paying small rents. If a pretty large house were constructed in a central healthy locality and students located therein at the nominal rent of Rs. 3 a room, this great calamity may be averted. The house may be named the Telang Home for Students, and only students—of whatever college—may be lodged there, as accommodation may allow. Such a building would not cost more than Rs. 30,000, and the great desideratum of students, Elphinstonian, Wilsonian, as well as Medical, would be supplied, and the name of dear Telang perpetuated in the hearts of his much beloved student-world.—Yours, &c.,

August 2. M. N.

SOME more landslips have taken place in Simla; one below Hotz's on the Mall, and one near the Bank of Upper India. The one near the Grand Hotel has been expeditiously rectified.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists tores, &c.

NEW SCHOOLS AT LUNAVADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY, the 28th instant, was marked here by the performance of a very pleasing and impressive ceremony by Mrs. Fisher, of opening the new school building, associated with the name of our popular Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, in presence of a large and brilliant assemblage. This beautiful building is a large structure, constructed on principles of sanitation, having free ventilation on all sides. From the upper storey it commands the view of the two palaces, the gate, the public park, and the adjacent green hills. It was beautifully and tastefully decorated. Flags, banners' and bunting were artistically arranged, and flowers, evergreens, &c., hanging on the walls, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Around the walls, banners bearing suitable mottos, in gold letters, were displayed. Visitors assembled in the Lunavada Lecture Hall.

Dr. Pollen accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and R. B. Manibhai Haribhai, arrived there punctually at 8 a.m. As the carriage approached the new buildings, a guard-of-honour, stationed in the front, presented arms. His Highness and the State Dewan received the guests and conducted them to their respective seats. They were vociferously cheered on their entrance by the whole party getting up. His Highness, Dr. Pollen, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were accommodated on richly gilt sofas on the dais. Besides H. H. Maharaja Saheb Sir A. Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., the Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, I.C.S., LL.D., Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Deputy Assistant, R. B. Manibhai Haribhai, the State Dewan Dowlatram Kirparam among those present were noticed the Nagar Sheth, Mr. Gulabchand, the Municipal Chairman, the Medical Officer Dr. Surajlal Mathuradas, L. M. and S., the Tutor Mr. Gulabrai Jamietram, B.A., the Chief Revenue Officer, Mr. Vrajlal Utamram, the Judicial Officer Mr. Vajulal, the Sirdars, the Patavats, the school-masters, and other leading men of the town. When all had taken their seats the able and learned Dewan R. S. Dowlatram Kirparam got up and addressed the assembly in the following words:—

Dr. Pollen, Your Highness, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and Gentlemen,—Occasions of ceremonies are always pleasing and interesting. But the ceremony which we are all assembled to see performed here has an interest beyond the ordinary attractions of a useless and meretricious pageantry. We see before us a grand and beautiful building, standing in the midst of a charming scenery with extended wings, ready to carry the initiated into the noblest realms of imagination and knowledge. Close by is a public park, for the delectation of the people which will fill the air with fragrance and purity, to fan the heated and sometimes dull heads of the future citizens of Lunavada. And I believe I am expressing the sense of all sensible persons when I say that to you, Dr. Pollen, we are deeply grateful for your threefold obligations in lending your worthy name to the institution, in twice coming here to lay the foundation-stone and to be present at the opening ceremony of the temple of learning, and, lastly, in your happy choice of the site. (Cheers.) For it has now been an accepted fact that "it will be infinitely preferable if buildings for school-children be placed in some airy quarters," and that "they should be got out of the centre of closely packed towns and that a healthy resort should be found outside." This doctrine emphasized as above by the noble Governor of the Presidency was not altogether absent from the minds of religious preceptors of old, whose houses where education was imparted were situated beyond the reach of chimney smokes of great cities. If we further care to fathom the objects and reasons of the sites of religious temples and places of congregation, we shall find that without exception all are situated at places where perfect sanitation was natural, easy, or practicable. But unfortunately we are apt to forget the reasons and be the victim of superstition that stealthily creeps to undermine the convictions of common-sense. It is said that none are so blind as those who will not see. Nor is it possible to convince those who are determined not to be convinced. Happily now there are few or none such. And there is a grateful acknowledgment of the fact that this commodious building with a nice gymnasium attached to it, and with plenty of pure light and air is in every way suited to bestow the blessings of *mens sana in corpore sano*. Epictitus says: "You will do the greatest service to the State if you shall raise not the roofs of the houses but the souls of the citizens; for it is better that great souls should live in small houses rather than for mean slaves to lurk in great houses." (Cheers.) But it has been the privilege of the benign British Government to show that both the roofs and the souls of a country ought to be raised for the attainment of the highest aims of education, viz., "to make it a rich armoury and treasury of the glory of the Creator and the ennoblement of life." (Applause.) What again could be more gratifying to his Highness than to see young faces emerging from the school with robust health to face the innumerable cares and difficulties of this world and to act their part with the agility derived from bodily and mental gymnastics. I have fully explained the progress of education in this territory on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of this building, seven months ago. Though Lunavada has not reached that standard of perfection to which it is the aim of his Highness to raise it, it has reason to be satisfied that during a comparatively short space of time it has been able to achieve so much. The total expenditure on this building amounts to about Rs. 25,000, excluding the value of the site and the sundries that have been utilized from the Public Works Stocks. It has been so constructed as to allow 2,000 boys to take their lessons without any noise or interruption, and yet with a vigilant eye of the master peeping over them from the small venetian windows. It will contain the English School, the Gujarati School, the Sanskrit Pathsala, the Barton Library, and the Urdu Madresa. Nor is this enough as regards matters educational. Because fully appreciating the responsibilities that rest on the Chief of a State to set the halo of light and learning in his districts his Highness has yet more emphasized his desire to disseminate the seeds of culture among his subjects by starting new grant-in-aid schools in his territories. Looking now to the fact that Lunavada has not yet fully emerged from its primeval state, that it is removed from the centre of education in its present form, that in the time of the late *regime* there was only one solitary school with an annual expense of less than a hundred, and that the conservative instincts of the people were bound to oppose anything new or methodical, I feel, I am not wrong when I say that nothing but constant and consistent interest and zeal evinced by the Chief of a State, assisted and advised by successive Political Agents can bring about results so satisfactory. (Cheers.) And when I find that neither the zeal nor the interest of his Highness has by one jot abated towards the spread of education in his territories, and when I find that already Lunavada has supplied two masters to two States I in my humble way make bold to predict a brilliant future to this school of Lunavada, that will be a feeder to the High School, to be shortly started, by one great central figure, the good great Dr. Pollen. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of this speech the Maharaja Saheb Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., rose and said: Dr. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher,—Before I formally request you to proceed to the business of the day, I have a very agreeable duty to perform, in thanking you all most cordially, for your kind acceptance of my invitation, at such a season as this. That your good self, Mr. Fisher and last but not the least Mrs. Fisher—(applause)—and Mr. Manibhai should undergo the inconveniences of a rough road, and the inclemencies of a fitful climate, to be present here, to assist me in the performance of to-day's ceremony, is a signal proof of goodwill, which through the admiring gaze of my subjects, has sent a thrill of real and legitimate pleasure to their grateful hearts. An event like this, is not likely to be easily forgotten or effaced from the annals of my territories, bringing as it does into vivid light, the qualities of earnestness and endurance, sacrifice and indomitable will of British officers and British ladies, worthy of emulation and imitation. (Hear, hear.) There are lessons which are not to be learnt from the most valuable books, but from the open chapters of the lives of the living few, which if the children that are to be the fathers of the men, care to receive and impress upon the tablets of their hearts, are of infinite use in the conduct of affairs of the world, to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. (Hear, hear.) For it has been so ordained by the edict of Providence, that like our forefathers, we of the present generation, have to vacate places before the rising tide of young men, who are expected and bound to carry on the business of the world in a right and righteous way, by the light of past experience and present progress. That my subjects should be raised to the highest level of moral and intellectual attainments, that they should appreciate their responsibilities as units of one harmonious whole, and that they should preach and practise the principle that livelihood is not life, is my most earnest wish. And I confess, I look with hope and pleasure to the time, though distant but not dim, when the boys of this school will be proud to call themselves Pollenians—(cheers)—and launch out into the world with a confidence that is not audacity, with a pride that is not conceit, with a knowledge that is not irreverent, with a virtue that is not ephemeral, with an ambition that is not selfish, and with a manliness that is not mere assertiveness. And now, Sir, again thanking you all, I hand over the key to you, Mrs. Fisher, and request you to kindly open the Dr. Pollen Schools, and in doing so I beg to express my appreciation of the graceful kindliness which has prompte[illegible] season of the year to accept my invitation to Lunavada. (Loud cheers.)

The Gujarati translations of the above speeches having been read by Mr. Gulalbrai Jamietram, B.A.,

Dr. Pollen rose to reply and said: Raja Saheb, Darbaris, and Gentlemen,—So far from the Raja Saheb being under any obligation to us for our presence here, it is we who are deeply indebted to him for all his kindness, considerateness, and hospitality. It is true the road to Lunavada was rough and the rains heavy, but for neither of these inconveniences is the Raja in any way responsible. He did his best to smooth our path and to close the windows of heaven, but even for a Raja, some things are impossible. Nevertheless we have to thank him for the excellent arrangements which certainly tempered the wind to the shorn lambs in the shape of us weather-worn voyagers. Well, here we are; and I must own that a great surprise awaited us. I can hardly believe that the splendid structure which I now see before me has arisen in seven months, from the foundation-stone I had the honor of laying last December. It seems the case of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and I only wish the Dewan of Lunavada would give a hint in rapidity of structure to our snail-like P. W. D.! Why! my little office at Godhra has been nearly eighteen months abuilding, and it is not ready yet. But the fact is, the Raja and his Dewan take a personal interest in public works, and have purse-power over their departments; and now I wish to say a few words as to the school site. It is very gratifying to me to learn that my principles regarding selection of a site meet with the approval of no less a personage than H. E. the Governor. I have always held that schools in India ought not to be jammed up in the middle of the village, but should occupy a space apart, open to the light and air provided with recreation grounds, &c. It is true the income of Lunavada is not very large, but the Raja Saheb devotes a most creditable percentage to education and public works. He is devoted to duty, and sets an example by the interest he takes in works of public improvement, his own palace is to come last. (Hear, hear.) He first provides for his people; then for himself! It is hardly possible to praise too highly such a policy. My experience of Lunavada is short, but I cannot help noting that during the last three years the following useful works have been completed. The Lady Reay Girls' School, circular roads round the station (such as we wait for in vain at Godhra) rest-houses, granaries, public park and nursery, astrological school, and grant-in-aid schools. Lastly, the Raja has promptly taken H. E. the Governor's hint and established a travelling dispensary, and we are to-day about to open these spacious school buildings so kindly associated with my name. All these works have been carried out under the Raja's initiation by the present able and far-seeing Dewan, Mr. Dowlatram, who deserves credit for his energy and faithful service, and who is proving his fitness for a wider sphere of usefulness. (Cheers.) But apart from these works of public improvements it is gratifying to see evidence that the Raja is working for the welfare of his people in other ways. Judging from the happy faces and substantial farm-houses in the villages, the people of Lunavada seem prosperous and content. And I feel satisfied that the Raja will continue to consult the good of his subjects and devise further measures to ensure their well-being. I should now like to say a word to the boys. The Raja Saheb has told them in the words of Wordsworth that the child is the father of man! Yes. This is so. In the boys I see gathered around me I can recognize the future men of Lunavada. If they turn out well the continued happiness and prosperity of Lunavada are assured. The secret of success, boys, is the determination to excel. Remember the Grecian orator and his difficulties, and how he overcame stutter by practice and pebbles. There is no royal road to success in life, only the old narrow hard way of honest work royal only in the sense of being open to all. The Dewan himself is a proof of hard work. Look what a command he has attained of the English of our best writers. I listened to his eloquent address with a feeling akin to wonder. I must, however, take exception to his allusion to me. I know there is a Gujerati saying that even the gods are pleased by praises. But I know myself, and if I have any distant touch of greatness and goodness about me it consists in knowing that I am neither good nor great. I often recall the Persian's rejoinder to the man who praised him too much. He simply said: "I am what I know myself to be," and now before I sit down I must wish this school all prosperity and success. It embraces all classes and kinds of learning, and I rejoice that the Raja has thought fit to include in it accommodation for the Mahomedan boys. I congratulate you, Raja Saheb, on the peace and harmony prevailing under your fostering care between the great classes of your subjects. (Cheers.) May you long continue to imitate the great Emperor Akbar, in treating all classes and creeds alike, in permitting no intolerance, or narrow sectarianism, and in welcoming Hindus, Christians, Parsees, Mahomedans, all the good and true and faithful of all creeds without let or hindrance to Lunavada. May your reign be a long and prosperous one. And may your sons and sons' sons prove as loyal and true as yourself. (Loud and continued cheers.)

After this was translated by the tutor the whole party proceeded to the main entrance of the building where the kind good Mrs. Fisher opened the school amidst loud deafening cheers with a silver key which she gracefully turned into a very fine silver lock. As the whole party entered the spacious compound of the building a large number of people who had assembled to witness the proceedings received them with loud and continued cries of hurrahs, and bouquets of flowers were showered upon them. There was a slight drizzling on the occasion. After the several compartments were thoroughly inspected the whole party again assembled in the hall where elegant garlands of fine roses were presented to the guests. At this time Doctor Pollen gave a dress of honour to Mr. Bapuji, the Public Works officer in Lunavada, and the mistries for building and constructing this school-house, and commended their exertions in a very patronizing manner. After the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, *attar*, &c., the proceedings terminated, and Doctor Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, with R. B. Manibhai Haribhai left the buildings amidst loud cheers. In the evening Doctor Pollen distributed prizes to the girls of the Lady Reay Girls' School and to the boys of the English and the Gujarati Schools, Sanskrit Pathshala, and Urdu Madressa. Three special prizes, called Doctor Pollen's prize, Mrs. Fisher's prize, and Mr. Fisher's prize were awarded for obedience, general good conduct, and regular attendance. A programme of recitations and songs was gone through on the occasion in English, Gujarati, Sanskrit, and Urdu. The girls sang few songs, specially composed for the occasion. Then the whole party proceeded to witness some native sports which were excellent and caused considerable amusement to the lookers-on. At about 9 p.m., Doctor Pollen with Mr. and Mrs. Fisher proceeded to witness the illumination at the palace which with the Nazar Baug was brilliantly lighted up in honour of the occasion. The sky was quite clear for the greater part of the day. Doctor Pollen left the place this morning for Godhra. A salute of eleven guns was fired in honour of his departure.

MR. A. W. PRAUTCH, one of the missionarie, concerned in the recent defamation cases at Bombay has favoured the *Pioneer*, by way of answer to what was said upon the subject, in the issue of the 19th ultimo of that paper, with a copy of a speech made in court by the Rev. Thomas Hudson, another of those prosecuted, with marginal notes and annotations of his own. The final remark on the margin, says our contemporary, is "God save the Queen and the souls of the rotten rascals who uphold opium." The Allahabad paper continues: While some of these notes might not lead a person to form a very high opinion of the mental faculties of Mr. Prautch, it is pleasant, at any rate, to know that one has been brought into relations with a refined and courteous gentleman. We may not be able invariably to agree with the views brought forward by the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Sentinel*; but there is a something about the conduct of these papers, on such occasions as they come to notice, that gives one a new insight into the missionary character and the good that it must be doing among the natives.

THERE having been three or four cases of cholera amongst the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Allahabad, the regiment are moving into camp some way down the Jubbulpore line. The disease has not at present shown any signs of becoming epidemic, and the change of air will, probably, restore the men to complete health. Major Bullock, A. A.-G., has been down to visit the camping ground and assure himself that everything is suitable.

THE Accountant-General, Madras, has notified that the official rate of exchange for the quarter ending 30th September, 1894, has been fixed at one shilling one penny farthing (1s. 1¼d.) the rupee.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 2).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—2nd Bombay Lancers—Dafedar Hambir Rao Nimbalkar to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Shaikh Abdullah, promoted.

Second Lieut H T Naylor, 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieut-Col F Abbott, Staff Corps, Comdt, 7th Bombay Lancer, for one year.

The following Native gentlemen have been granted provisional Commissions, to complete the establishment of the 26th (Baluchistan), Regiment Bombay Infy:—As Subadar—Mir Hassan Khan. As Jamadars—Muhammad Shariff Khan, and Muhammad Aslam Khan, Saifudin.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—Capt D C W Harrison, Indian Staff Corps, till 11th Feb 1895, private affairs; Lieut C S Stack, Indian Staff Corps, six months, private affairs; Lieut F Bullock, R E, three months, medical certificate; and Lieut C G Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect subject to H M's approval:—Col A R T McRae, Genl List, Infy.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Stephen Babington, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice A W Thomson, resigned.

Sind Vol Rifle Cops—The Reverend Henry Wager Griffith, MA, resigns his appointment as Hony Chaplain. The Reverend Francis Brearley Sandberg, BA, to be Hony Chaplain.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Major Benjamin Phillips, Unattached List, to be Major on the Effective List vice Dunsterville, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Seabrook, Engineer Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B S Wadia to act as Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay during the absence on furlough of Mr A W Seabrook.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr John Charles Tice, a Master in the B I S N Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C O Beaman, I C S Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

It is notified that Lieut-Col-C W H Sealy and Brigadier-Genl-J Jopp, C B, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident, Aden, on the 9th July.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

At the request of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganesh Rajaram Keskar, vice Mr Balwantrao Nagesh, to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Chief any suits that may arise concerning the Estates in the districts of Poona and Sholapur alleged to belong to His Highness the Maharaja.

Mr Saiyid Nur-ud-Din Khan relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, Mamlatdar, taluka Karjat in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye relinquished charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the Kanara District on the 16th July.

Messrs Saiyid Nur-ud-Din Khan and T Walker, I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, on the 16th July.

Azam Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur Mahalkari, Petha Nagothna in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in their respective districts:—Mr G W Hatch, I C S, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, Mr F X D'Souza, I C S, Assistant Collector in the district of Surat.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr L J Mountford, I C S, Sub-Div-Mag of Hala in the Hyderabad District, to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr J H Dubulay, I C S Magte of the first Class in the district of Khandesh, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada and the petha of Navapur.

Mr W C Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Webb or pending further orders:—Mr Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, M A Fourth Presidency Magte, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate; Mr E Wilkin, Depy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Rao Saheb Shantvirapa V Mensinkai, Mamlatdar, taluka Belgaum in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Nanaji Vithal Mangrulkar, acting Head Karkun taluka Karmala in the district of Sholapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional power specified.

Rao Saheb Bhavanishankar Subrao Baindur, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Slater, B A, Barister-at-Law, delivered over charge of the duties of Government Professor of Law at the Government Law School, Bombay on the 13th July.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Lushington, Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, S D, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Swifte, I C S, to act as Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, S D, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J L Lushington on privilege leave.

Mr H L Holland, Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, on return from leave, to do duty as District Depy Collr, Panch Mahals.

Mr J F Fleet, I C S, C I E, acting Commr, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W Porteous, I C S, to act as Commissioner, C D, pending further orders; Mr H T Ommanney, I C S on return to duty under the Government of Bombay, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and District Registrar, Poona, and to be member and President of the Local Board establishment for the Poona District, during the absence of Mr Porteous or pending further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The October Vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Monday the 15th October and on Saturday the 3rd November.

The offices of the Court will be open daily during the Vacation for urgent work only from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., except on Saturdays and close Holidays.

Plaints will be received during the Vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramchandra Mahadev Paranjpe a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Nasik District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balwant Kashirao Deshmukha a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayan Ramchandra Pinge has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate, Judge's Court at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District, duridg the absence of Mr Krishnaji Govind Fatak on privilege leave.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Consequent on the death of Rao Sheb Balkrisna Narhar Dani, Second Grade Mamlatdar, on the 10th ultimo, the following promotions of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the 11th June 1894:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, substantive pro tem, Second Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade vice Mr Dani. Rao Saheb Mahadew Govind Wagle, Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be Substantive pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr Joglekar. Rao Soheb Mukundram Nityaram Mehta substantive pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade vice Mr Joglekar, promoted. Rao Saheb Dattatraya Nilkant Joshi, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem third grade Mamlatdar vice Mr Mehta.

Consequent on the reversion of Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi from substantive pro tem sixth grade Deputy Collectorship to his substantive post of second grade Mamlatdar, the following reversions of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the date of Mr Joshi's relinquishing charge of the office of Daftardar to the Collector of Khandesh:—Rao Saheb Mahadev Govind Wagle from the substantive pro tem second grade to the third grade. Rao Saheb Dattatraya Nilkant Joshi from the substantive pro tem third grade to the fourth grade. Rao Saheb Nagnath Keshav Godbole, substantive pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be acting Mamlatdar.

Southern Division.

The following arrangements are ordered with effect from the date on which Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Swamirao Kamlapurkar, acting District Deputy Collr, Ratnagiri, reverts to his substantive appointment of second grade Mamlatdar:—Rao Saheb Shrinivas Swamirao Kamlapurkar to be Mamlatdar of Karjat in the Kolaba District with first class Magisterial allowance. Rao Saheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengeri, BA, to be Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District.

Rao Saheb Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari, acting Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District, to revert to his substantive appointment of Mahalkari in the Kolaba District.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aldham, C J
Allen, C H
Andrew, R F
Barry, Dr Collis
Baker, F
Baines, J A
Bayerlien, M A
Band, Mrs
Christopher, Col L W
Carroll, W F
Cole, Gnr C 94085
Cohen, Anna
Chrestien, Miss A J
Clereton, A S
Dinger
Davison, Y L
DeGama, Peter C
Dunn, D F, Lt
Flavin, W R
Goldie, A L
Gray, D, Major
Grey, C S
Harding, D Lynn
Harrison, Rev P R
Harrison, J E
Henderson, H J Mrs
Heller, Max
Holdsworth, Mrs E J
Humby, W
Hamlin, Sora Dix, Miss
Johnson, Charles
King, Joseph
Kikabhoy Hormasji
Kirtikar, V M
Leeds, Lt L
Macleod, N C
Montanlard, J P
Moorhouse, R
Merk, Franz
Moore, Mrs C
Malcolm, Kent I
Morley, H I
Nand Sing
Nathu Koya
Phillips, Mrs Geo
Pinchasik, S
Prato, Sig Dotore
Pathiarun, H O
Perrett, T W
Rogers, A S
Rosnitskey, Mrs S
Reichenberger, Madame
Rodnight, Geo
Ram Pursad
Storr, C L
Summers, T
Spena, R
Siegberg, Otto
Sounders, R
Smith, Geo
Stoffer, J
Sherry, Mrs M
Seabrook, A W
Soares, I
Spencer, Surgeon-Major
Thomas, Mrs S
Thornton, C B
Thomson, T
Tile and Anderson, Messrs
Von, Moos
Vamid, B
Williams, E H
Williams, Capt
Wilcox, H W
White, Mr

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The statement is repeated, and seems likely to be true, that Mr. and Mrs. Barrie are contemplating a honeymoon jaunt to Samoa, to visit Mr. R. L. Stevenson. The South Sea exile's visitors have been many and varied, but Mr. Barrie would be the first brother-novelist to make the journey.

Miss Adelaide M. Anderson, the new Factory Inspector, is an old Girton student, and took honours in the Moral Science Tripos, She also gained the gamble prize by an essay on "Joannes Scotus" She has made ethics and political economy special studies, and for the last twelve months has been engaged on the staff of the Labour Commission. Miss Anderson is of Scotch extraction, and is a native of Melbourne.

Another appointment of a lady to a similar post is that just made by the Vestry of St. Mary Abbotts, Miss Marion Duncan having been elected Inspector of Laundries and Workrooms. Miss Duncan was trained by the National Health Society, and succeeds Miss Lucy Deane, another of the Society's students, who a short time ago was selected by the Home Secretary as an Inspector of Workshops and Factories.

Bavius only writes for pelf,
And Maevius just to please himself.
Each contemns the other's way,
But neither of them finds it pay;
For after all is said and done,
The public won't have either one.
They swear the public is to blame,
Of them, the public says the same,
At least, that's as the public ought
To give expression to its thought.
But, then, the public "does not think,"
So say these splatterers of ink.
They "don't think much" of mere success;
The public thinks of them still less.

EDWARD A. MORTON.

Alderman J. Duckworth, J. P., of Rochdale, who has just been elected to the Presidency of the United Methodist Free Churches, is the largest grocer in the town of Rochdale, and the great competitor of the Co-operative Stores, which had their origin among the weavers of that town. When the Co-operative Congress was held at Rochdale he was the Mayor and the coincidence caused much amusement, seeing that "Duckworth's shops" and the "Co-op." are the great competitors in the grocery trade. He commenced life as a hawker of tea, and is now engaged in collecting £20,000 for the provision of better training facilities for ministers. It is eleven years since the Free Methodists had a layman for President.

A significant passage in Sir George Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay would alone suffice as a refutation of the statement, which has been followed by a prompt denial, that "Lord Macaulay's Diary will be forthwith published in full under the editorship of Sir George Trevelyan." "The fruits," writes Sir George Trevelyan, "of many a long hour passed among the Pepysian book cases, the manuscripts at Althorp, and the archives of the French War Office were garnered (by Macaulay) into a multitude of pocket-books of every possible shape and colour. Of these a dozen still remain, ready to the hands of any among Macaulap's remote heirs who may be tempted to commit the posthumous treachery of publishing the common-place book of a great writer." ("Macaulay's Life," I, p. 223.)

Sir William Harcourt made excellent sport at the Committee on the Chiltern Hundreds. A readier and more lively witness there could hardly be. Sir William had the appropriate answer for everybody. Thus:—Mr. Balfour asked the right hon. gentleman whether he could state under what circumstances a man would be disqualified from accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir William Harcourt said that here again he could give no answer. He had philosophic doubts.

Again, Mr. Chamberlain, who is pretty good at cross-examination, for once found his equal:—Mr. Chamberlain; But the time of issue of the writ does not affect the status of the person concerned? He may be no member of the House, although the writ has not been issued?—Yes, that is what I call the intermediate stage—a state of imperfect beatitude—when the person has ceased to be a mere mortal, and has not yet reached the Elysian fields. (Laughter.)

Excellent, too, was Sir William's definition of a Scotch peer:—Mr. Chamberlain: It is evident that a man may be disqualified to sit in the House of Commons on other evidence than that of the issue of the writ?—That position has been created in the unfortunate person of the Scotch peer, who, unless he is a representative peer, cannot sit either in the House of Commons or the House of Lords. His position reminds one of the old description of amphibious animal—"One that cannot live in water and that dies on dry land." (Laughter.)

The Scotch peer led to further metaphysical subeties:—Mr. Chamberlain; There is nothing in the statute to say that a Scotch peer shall not sit in the House of Commons. Why is he disqualified?—I cannot say. Must it not be because that is the common law of Parliament?—You are asking me to express an opinion on the psychological question of the exitence of a peer as such. (Laughter.) I do not know what the abstract nature of a peer is.

Then Mr. Hunter gave a splendid opening by asking what would happen if the House of Lords decided the status of peers in one way and the House of Commons in another;—Would it not be inconvenient to have the two Houses possibly arriving at different decisions?—Unfortunately the present state of things is that the two Houses arrive at different decisions on all questions. (Laughter.)

Finally, Mr. Balfour was not more fortunate than Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hunter in his attempts to corner Sir Willam. Here is a good specimen of the retort conclusive;—Mr. Balfour: What I want to know is this—When the House of Commons has satisfied itself of the facts, does it require further steps to get rid of the peer from its midst, or is the seat 'vacated ipso facto';—That is the question which this committee was appointed to determine. (Laughter.) Sir William Harcourt may, as some people allege, be a depressed, disappointed, and melancholy man, but we are glad to observe that he still permits himself some intervals of vivacity.

Mr. Gladstone, it has often been stated, rather enjoys the cartoons of himself which have been so prominent a feature of pictorial journalism for so many years. But according to Mr. Lucy, in the 'Strand' this month, the right hon. gentleman grew a little weary of the iteration of the gigantic collars:—A communication was made by one of the family to a member of the Punch staff. Mr. Gladstone, it was pointed out, was a constant student of the journal, the issue of whose first issue he remembered. He had figured in its pages in all guises, and knew no occasion upon which he was not able to join in the genial merriment of the public. But hadn't there been enough about the fabulous collars? The hint was taken. Harry Furniss drew a picture in which the big collars were presented undergoing the process of burial. But before long they were out again, flapping their folds in the political breeze.

In the same article the writer gives some interesting specimens of bulls of modern breed. On one occasion Mr. Shaw, for some time leader of the Home Rule Party after Mr. Butt, addressed a meeting at Cork held on a Sunday. They tell us, he said, that we violate the Sabbath by being here to-day. Yet if the ox or the ass fall into the pit on a Sabbath day we are enjoined to take him out. Our brother is in the pit to-day—the farmer and the landlord are both in it, and we are come here to-day to try if we can lift them out. When Mr. Shaw came back to Westminster, efforts were made to get him to say of the farmer and the landlord which was the ox and which the ass. But without success.

Mr. Justice Day's observation about the sanitary oath seems to have escaped general attention. When trying a case at Bury St. Edmunds the other day, one of the witnesses Dr. Roberts, of Lowestoft, expressed a desire to swear with uplifted hand, as he had a perfect right to do. Whereupon the judge remarked, By all means, if you think the new Testament a dangerous book. And turning to the jury he observed. The gentleman wishes to take the sanitary oath. The judge's sarcasm was quite uncalled for, but sanitary oath is good, and as people realise the disagreeableness and danger of kissing, or pretending to kiss, a dirty book, we shall probably hear more of it.

Wagner lovers will be specially interested in a number of letters, written by the late Hans von Bulow to an intimate friend, which have just been published in a Berlin musical journal. The letters are particularly characteristic of the great musician, and exhibit alike his impulsive and irritable temperament, his essentially loyal nature, and his complete devotion to everything associated with his art. Von Bulow's judgments upon his contemporaries are often somewhat bitter, and are generally severe, but in this connexion it may be worth noticing that the correspondence contains frequent complaints regarding his broken-down nerves. In one place he explains his attitude towards the Trinity—Wagner, Berlioz, and Liszt.

Although Von Bulow chose Wagner as his deity, and placed him before Berlioz, he does not appear to have harboured any illusions regarding the German maestro. He even severely censures what he describes as Wagner's cavalier treatment of the great French musician on one occasion. Berlioz, it appears, sent Wagner a presentation score of his dramatic [illegible] Romeo and Juliet. A silence of several weeks ensued, and at length Berlioz received in return another score bearing the inscription, "To Romeo and Juliet—Their devoted Tristan and Isolde." Than this Von Bulow says he can imagine nothing more cruel. He alludes also to certain other things," of which, however, he must not speak unless he is to be accused of gossiping, but which he thinks "almost unpardonable in a nature that is not utterly ignoble

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. York, 2,112 tons, Captain J W Smith, cleared yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

The s.s. Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Captain M R Thompson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain C Hugill, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Fraser, 1,313 tons, Captain Thomas Hill, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Aden, Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line s.s. Stolzenfels, 1,964 tons, Captain G Hanssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (16th June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Serg, Mr. Tarth, Mr J Dove, Mr Palmer, and 20 deck.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Mahomed Rasid, Mr John Allen, Mr Mahomed bin Amir, Mr Hussain bin Ally, Mr Jan Mahomed Paroo and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Chanda	1304	Simpson	Zanzibar	2-8	M M & Co
B	Lorenzo	3031	Rogers	Karachi	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
E	Arroyo	2317	Samuel	Japan	5-8	Tata & Sons
E	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Madras	4-3	F Muir & Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed	2-8	Haji Cassum
L	Bahaduri	828	H Keyzar	Kurrachee	1-8	S & Co
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa	28-7	Shepherd & Co
M	Goalpara	1352	Watts	Rangoon	2-8	M M & Co
Q	LaSeyne	1152	Blanc			A Simeon
—	Stolzenfels	1964	Hanssen	Hamburg		N F Glade & Co
Alongside K—						
	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	3148	McGarvin	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G&Co
3	Bormida	1499	E De Negri	China	8-8	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
5	Siam	1589	Weighell	Aden	3-8	P & O Co
6	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	8-8	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1843	Bretich	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyd
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, July 19.
2	Stolzenfels (s)	Hanssen	Hamburg, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pemba (s) Chanda (s) York (s) Ramore Head (s)	Rothwell Simpson Smith Thompson	Persian Gulf. Zanzibar, &c. Batavia. Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Stolzenfels, for Bremen, Hamburg via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Fraser, Hill, for Havre.
" Booldana, Hugill, for Rangoon, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
30	Clan Grant s	Glasgow.
31	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 2.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—7 cases wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From London.

Peninsular s—11 cases whisky, and 6 cases wine, Craft Mody and Co.

Oriental s—3 cases sherry wine, Croft Mody and Co; 20 cases port wine lids, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Shannon s—2 cases liquor, 1 case madeira, and 1 case whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 75 cases gin Phipson and Co; 2 bales printing papers, 26 cases stationery, 2 cases envelopes and 6 bales bloting papers, John Dickinson and Co,

Horatio s—41 cases provision, 9 cases venegar, and 5 cases castor oil, M A Kanjoum and Co; 150 cases ale, and 50 cases stout, Ewart Latham and Co; 8 cases glassware, Nanabhoy Byramjee Doctor; 96 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, 11 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 120 cases candles, S A Shaik Dawood; 10 bales printing papers, 19 cases types and 4 cases ink, John Dickinson and Co.

Aden s—113 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Hamburg.

Australia s—2 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

Gutenfels s—1 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Charente.

Eden Hall s—74 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 45 cases Dhunjeebhoy Cawasiee.

From Bordeaux.

Shannon s—102 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—6 cases glassbeads, D Mody and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Shannon s—50 cases geneva, Sorabjee Cawasjee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 2.

For Liverpool.

Karamania s—253 bales cotton fly and 26 bales twist waste, Madon Bhimjee; 25 tons oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co.

Eden Hall s—100 bales rags, B Mooljee; 25 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

For London.

Siam s—5 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 9 boxes bar gold (Rs 819,000), The National Bank; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 266,000), The Imperial Bank of Persia; 1 box bar gold (Rs 82,500), B Cursetjee.

Shannon s—50 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 5 cwts gum, H Virdhare; 6 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

For Hull.

Lorenzo s—2,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,700 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 6,040 cwts myrabollams, Fbjee Oomersey; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Karamania s—2,970 cwts castorseed and 4,227 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Indrani s—2,081 cwts rapeseed, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co

For Hamburg.

Arapahoe s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 10,157 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 5,605 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

Stolzenfels s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,006 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwts methyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Bremen.

Stolzenfels s—6,026 cwts linseed and 1,600 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,026 cwts linseed, 6,029 cwts rapeseed, 3,300 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 5,850 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co,

For Trieste.

Melpomene s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

For Odessa.

Melpomene s—1,001 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 177 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 3 cwts ivory, M Framjee.

Arroyo s—167 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 300 bales twist, J A Wadia; 80 bales twist, D J Tata; 25 bales twist, M Mulraj.

Bormida s—48 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 30 cwts sharkfins, M Fakirbhoy, 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros; 79 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 242 bales twist, 181 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 cwts sandalwood, J Kika.

Arroyo s—60 bales twist, Tata and Sons, 30 bales twist, D J Tata.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 1.

French, Col, Bo, R A, from leave, from Poona.

August 2.

White, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Muttra.

Kempstor, Lt-Col, Bengal, R M Fus, on transfer, from Cownpore.

Hogge, Major, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters

At 8-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 89	48 0	48 71	43 32
Thursday, Aug. 2nd	0 15	......	......	0 5
Total	61 01	48 0	48 71	43 37
Total fall to August 2nd, 1893	55 44	48 76	47 26	45 74
Total fall to August 2nd, 1892	43 86	39 72	37 65	38 61

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 28th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	59 6	Baroda	43 24
Panjoo	53 81	Mehmadabad	40 65
Vaitarana	49 97	Ahmedabad	38 34
Palghur	51 92	Viramgam	33 76
Gholwad	63 28	Wadhwan	29 98
Daman	58 64	Dabhoe	49 79
Bulsar	54 13	Sevalia	37 60
Nausari	52 38	Godhra	38 99
Surat	38 98	Kharaghora	32 69
Kim	36 11	Limkheda	48 6
Broach	37 73	Dohad	25 16

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·593	Calm	3	94·0	81·0	77	...	11·95	—1·26
Agra	29·623	S W	5	95·0	78·7	75	0·03	8·10	—6·64
Cawnpore	29·628	Clam	4	85·3	74·1	95	2·58	18·71	...
Allahabad	29·585	W S W	7	87·1	77·8	95	0·66	32·15	+13·48
Jhansi	29·636	W	4	91·1	79·2	75	...	22·71	+4·18
Jacobabad	29·542	S E	7	105·4	82·0	73	...	0·15	—1·42
Karachi	29·633	W S W	19	87·0	79·7	80	...	18·63	+14·44
Jeypore	29·689	W S W	5	91·1	73·0	72	...	12·42	—0·22
Ajmere	29·676	W	13	83·9	73·6	78	..	14·02	+3·81
Deesa	29·694	W S W	13	86·7	74·0	91	0·01	16·03	+2·18
Ahmedabad	29·722	W	4	90·2	77·6	87	...	33·83	...
Bhuj	29·665	W S W	23	84·9	75·4	91	0·06	26·24	+17·23
Rajkot	29·713	W S W	12	87·9	74·7	85	...	44·50	+25·78
Veraval	29·739	W S W	9	82·5	78·8	87	...	24·36	...
Neemuch	29·710	W S W	5	81·7	71·2	78	...	14·86	+0·11
Indore	29·732	N W	7	84·0	70·6	93	0·34	15·75	—0·05
Saugor	29·669	W	8	83·3	71·6	89	...	43·76	+20·00
Jubbulpore	29·668	W S W	3	82·4	73·6	84	0·44	33·02	+1·56
Hoshangabad	29·699	W S W	2	84·8	72·7	91	0·09	29·42	+2·32
Khandwa	29·727	N W	9	85·2	75·3	91	0·08	23·24	+8·09
Raipur	29·665	W S W	8	88·8	75·1	85	0·10	30·04	+3·83
Nagpur	29·701	W NW	6	89·8	75·1	75	...	21·51	—2·75
Amraoti	29·727	W N W	9	88·6	71·8	84	0·16	25·16	+7·17
Akola	29·718	N W	11	89·0	75·2	78	..	19·37	+2·52
Surat	29·743	W	F	86·5	79·1	85	..	36·43	+7·56
Malegaon	29·755	S W	13	81·9	71·7	79	...	8·83	—0·75
Bombay	29·781	W	12	85·8	78·5	84	0·03	43·11	—0·35
Poona	29·796	W	10	82·6	70·4	84	0·04	11·99	+0·10
Aurangabad	29·779	W S W	7	87·9	70·2	69	...	7·78	...
Sholapur	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·808	W NW	10	84·3	77·4	87	0·31	69·06	+0·32
Belgaum	29·824	W S W	21	74·8	66·8	92	0·08	31·64	+6·78
Goa	29·828	W NW	17	83·1	73·4	87	2·79	59·18	...
Karwar	29·841	S S W	4	82·7	74·1	81	0·77	55·75	—21·41
Mangalore	29·902	N	3	84·3	71·9	95	1·67	64·70	—7·89
Calicut	29·912	Clam	8	85·7	73·6	89	0·91	66·12	+2·17
Cochin	29·932	N N E	M	86·7	72·2	90	0·52	42·71	—8·21
Bangalore	29·875	W S W	10	83·3	66·3	81	...	6·87	—1·51
Secunderabad	29·771	W	7	92·6	69·9	83	0·87	5·59	—6·61
Masuliptm.	29·753	W NW	4	96·1	77·6	75	0·20	7·12	—4·41
Bellary	29·844	W	11	92·4	72·9	78	0·04	1·94	—1·92
Cuddapah	29·809	N W	...	96·6	74·8	78	0·54	10·77	+2·49
Madras	29·789	S	7	93·5	72·0	98	0·93	4·36	—1·94
Coimbatore	29·890	S W	5	87·4	71·3	84	..	1·44	—1·28
Trichinopoly	29·830	W NW	7	101·1	76·4	69	—	3·51	+0·28
Negapatam	29·818	S W	10	98·1	74·7	61	...	0·51	—3·70
Colombo	29·918	S W	12	85·0	78·5	73	...	13·34	+0·28
Aden	29·739	Calm	10	91·3	82·8	68	...	0·07	+0·02

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·00 (60·45); G. T. H.=0·00 (47·72); St. G. H.=0·00 (48·71); C. P.=0·30 (43·11).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi and Jacobabad but has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Belgaum and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Akola and Bombay, and 14 at Ajmere and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Agra, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in the Madras Presidency and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (2·79)" and Cawnpore (2·58") over an inch at Mangalore (1·67") about an inch at Madras and Calicut and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has increased and is now one and a half times steeper than usual, indicating thereby the probability of moderate heavy rain on that Coast. Between Karwar and Bombay it is three-fourths of its average strength and conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers. In all other districts except Sind the weather conditions promise light to moderate showers. The barometer is increasing on the Malabar Coast and it will probably increase at Karwar. At Bombay the barometer shows a tendency to fall: it is therefore probable that the gradient between Bombay and Karwar, though at present slightly weak, is likely to increase.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 2.

Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Northern India, and has fallen slightly in the Peninsular. A very shallow depression—the continuation of the depression in North Behar, two days ago—lies over the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Winds have fallen off considerably at the head of the bay, but moderate monsoon winds prevail in Bengal, and light moderate general rain has fallen in Bengal, Behar and the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ranchi and Cawnpore report three inches of rain; Lucknow, two; Durbhunga and Darjeeling, one. Winds are unchanged in strength in the Bombay Coast, but considerably weaker in the Kathiawar coast. Rain has fallen in larger amounts on the west coast, and showers have fallen over the greater part of the Deccan. Goa reports five inches; Sambalpur three; Kurnool two; Raichur and Madras one; Cuddaph and Hyderabad, half an inch. Conditions appear favourable for continuance of showery weather in the Deccan during next twenty-four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·718
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind *	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	424
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·05
" " year	43·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd Aug.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

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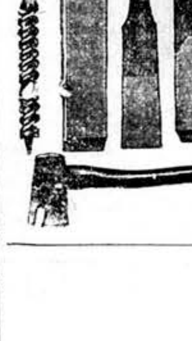

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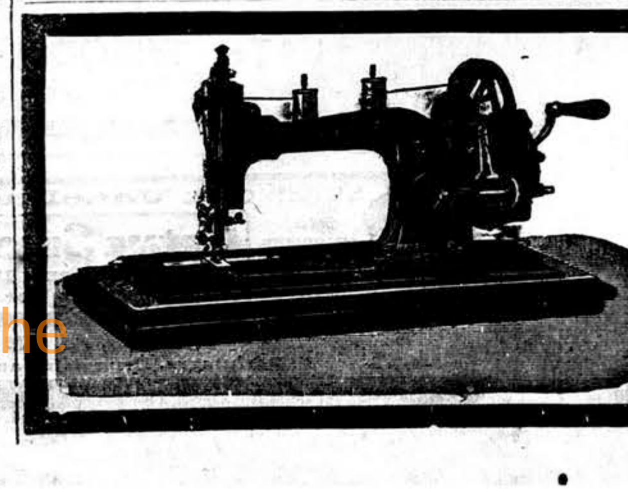

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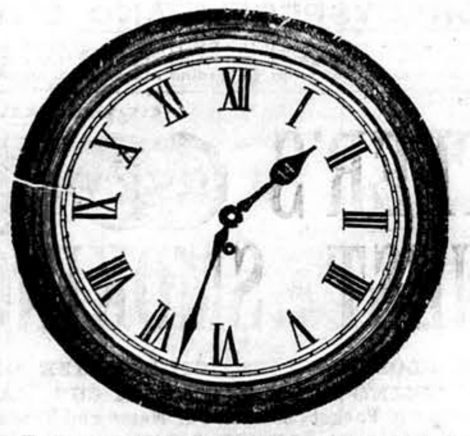

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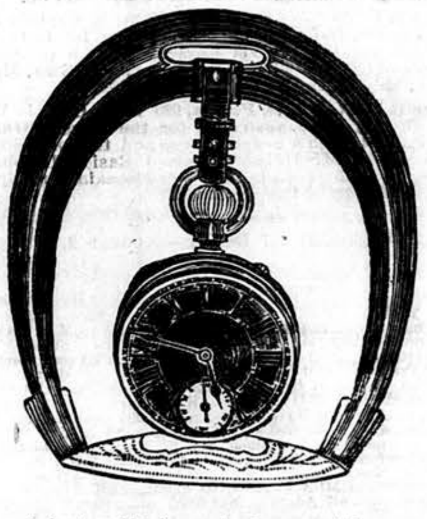

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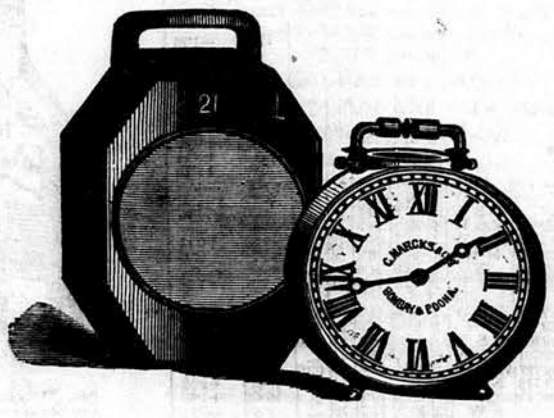

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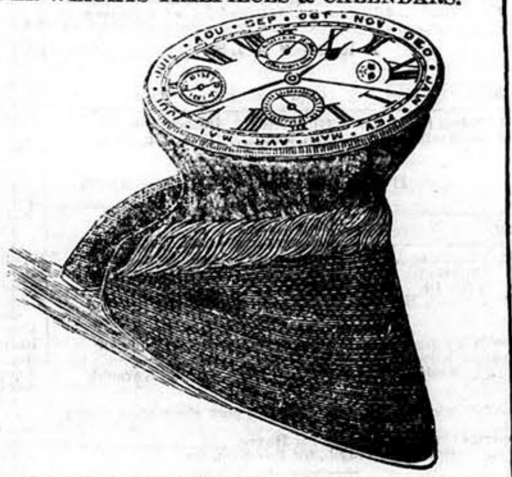

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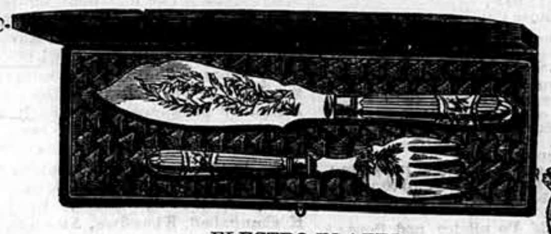

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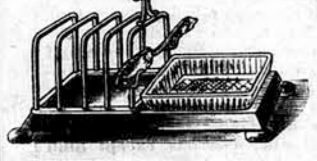

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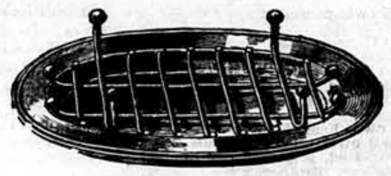

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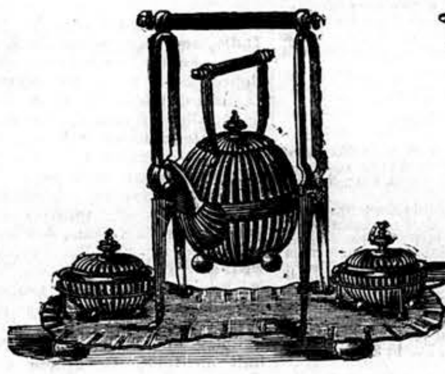

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